Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

BENEFIT of the great Irish Comedian,

Mr. D. W. [illegible]

... in the following great entertainment:

Gleen as DUTCH EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY EVENING, ... will be presented for the first time in Chicago the new drama of

THE LOST PRIVATEER.

To conclude with the Fifth Act of RICHARD III IN DUTCH.

DAN RICE'S

GREAT SHOW.

The acknowledged model institution of the age will exhibit at

TOLEDO, Sept. 20th and 21st.

Performances Afternoon and Night.

DAN RICE

Will Positively Appear in Every Performance.

EXCURSION AND PICNIC

—OF THE—

SABBATH SCHOOL AND CONGREGATION

—OF THE—

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

TO LAKE FOREST,

On Saturday, Sept. 21st, 1861.

Cars leave the Milwaukee Depot at 8:30 A. M.; returning arrive at Chicago at 6 o'clock. Tickets, 50 Cents; Children, 25 Cents.

PETER PAGE, DR. BRINSOCK, T. S. CARTER, } Committee.

MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,

Cor. Clark and Madison Streets,

ENTRANCE ON MADISON.

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 24th.

MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY.

CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY.

JUDD'S BUILDING,

Northeast corner of Clark and Monroe Streets.

MARTINE & EDWARDS.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A convenient two-story Frame House, 223 Ontario street, east of ...

TO RENT—The Residence of ...

TO RENT UNTIL 1st of MAY. —A two story Dwelling-House, with Furniture ...

TO RENT OR FOR SALE.—

TO LET.—The House formerly occupied by General Banks ...

TO RENT—Two Rooms on second floor of No. 40 Clark street ...

TO RENT—With immediate possession ...

WAREHOUSE AND DWELLING HOUSE TO RENT ...

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS

For Sale.

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fixtures ...

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, a ...

FOR SALE—Dr. E. B. Molley's ...

FOR SALE—200,000 feet assorted ...

FOR SALE House and Lot, 231 ...

FOR SALE—At low prices, the ... BRIDGES AND BUGGIES

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE.

Boarding.

BOARDING —Nicely furnished ...

BOARDING.—Board with pleasant ...

BOARDING.—A gentleman and ...

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms ...

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REWARD.—Stolen from ...

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DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office No. 51 Clark Street.

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Money by Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

"CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1861.

☞ For Afternoon Dispatches see Second Page.

☞ For "Wants" and "Sale" Advertisements see Fourth Page.

PROSPECTS FOR BREADSTUFFS—HIGH FREIGHTS.

The intelligence received within the past ten days from Europe—particularly France and Germany—with regard to the crops, is less favorable than formerly. In France it is estimated that the wheat crop is from one-third to one-third below an average, while all over the continent of Europe there is a deficiency. In Germany the rye is a very short crop. In Italy the crop of corn is a failure; and in Spain and Portugal there are serious complaints of nearly all the cereals. Even in England, although the quality is good, the yield is light, and the agricultural papers all testify to a deficiency when threshed out. Besides this, the potato crop, both in England, Ireland, France and Germany, is poor and generally doubtful.

The *Mark Lane Express* of the 2d instant although it speaks encouragingly of the wheat crop of England, states that the demand for shipment to France is so great that there is not much prospect of the kingdom recovering speedily from the failure of last year's crop. The French millers were competing with those of England in their own markets.

In New York the exportations of flour and grain to Europe have been so extensive that, notwithstanding the immense receipts, the stocks are unusually bare, and about two-thirds of the grain between Buffalo and New York has been sold to arrive. The blockade of the Southern ports has placed New York in a state of complete dependence on the West, and it requires no small amount to make up the supply usually filled by Richmond, New Orleans and other Southern ports.

Taking all these facts in connection with the light crop of wheat throughout the West, and the not very great certainty of an average corn crop, there is every probability of a good demand for western products at remunerative prices. France will require as much wheat from us during the next twelve months, as England has taken during the past twelve; and the deficiency in coarse grains will cause an active demand for our corn.

There is one draw-back, however—high freights. Yesterday 15c per bushel was paid for taking corn to Buffalo, and 21c for wheat to Oswego. This is about three times higher than a fair paying rate, and so long as such a state of affairs exist, there is not much prospect of the farmers of the Northwest reaping any benefit from an advance in prices. Yesterday mixed corn was sold in New York at 57c per bushel; but 33c of this sum is taken up in freights from this port, leaving only 24c to the seller in this market. Deduct from this 2c storage, and commissions, &c., and there is left for the farmer only about seven cents!

There is one remedy to all this—and only one. If the receipts are kept back, freights must decline one-half, and this will be so much saved to the farmer. Within the past three weeks the stock of grain in this city, even with the heavy receipts we have had, is reduced about ... bushels. If the farmer only sells one bushel of corn where he intended to sell two bushels, with the present carrying capacity on the Lakes, freights must soon be brought down to a reasonable figure, and he will get as much for one bushel of corn as he could have got for two, with the present high rates of freight.

It is contrary to our usual rule to advise agriculturists either to hold or sell; but when we see good grain so depreciated that it is the cheapest fuel in the country—and all because we have to pay extravagant rates of freight—it is a plain duty to advise the farmers to sell but sparingly, until our stocks here are very materially reduced.

HOW THEY DO IT.

Whenever a paper notoriously under the influence of any one of the half-dozen candidates for the Presidency in the Cabinet, speaks of Gen. Fremont, the public is sure to be treated to a chapter of charges that have probably not the least foundation in fact. As a specimen, we copy the following, purporting to be a special Washington dispatch, from the New York *World*:

Washington, Sept. 18th.—The pressure on the Government is very strong for the removal of General Fremont. It is now affirmed that the Administration will be forced to supersede him in consequence of overwhelming evidence of his incompetency. Moreover, it is stated that he has been dabbling in contracts, and is wastefully extravagant. Talk runs high on this matter to-night, and Generals Meigs and Banks are variously spoken of as Fremont's successor. The Cabinet held a meeting on this subject to-day, and it is known that the gravest charges against Fremont came before it. No decision has as yet been arrived at.

The *World* does Simon Cameron's dirty work, and that fact will account for any number of just such paragraphs as the above.

MORE SOLDIERS.

The Chicago Tribune is pitching into the Eastern States for not raising more soldiers. All right. We hope when it gets through that job, it will take Northern Illinois in tow. That part of the State is not doing its duty by a great deal.—*Springfield Journal*.

The statement of the *Journal* is entirely unwarranted by the facts. It may be true that Northern Illinois has not contributed to "Camp Butler" as many troops as some other sections; but that only shows that the *Journal's* vision is limited to what is doing immediately under its nose. There have been enlisted in this District for the period of the war more than sixteen thousand men. Has the Springfield District done half as well. Have any of the Southern Districts half way approached the Second in the number of soldiers furnished for the war? Each of the four Northern Districts has poured out its men and means in no parsimonious scale.

The *Journal* should leave to its pro-slavery neighbor, the *Register*, the ungenerous task of slandering the "land of Canaan," which is never behind in good works, but always does its share and a little more.

Fremont.—A long string of [illegible] fellows were marching gaily down the street yesterday afternoon. They all looked jolly, and ... "Which way, boys?" ... "Fremont!" There is music in the name. The boys go to him with a will, and more recruits can be obtained for his Department than for any other. ...

Yes, and that's the cry all over the West; ... Fremont! He's ... the Union cause ...

... *Cincinnati Times* of yesterday, had ... Jim Clay had left the vicinity of ... with a party of cavalry to join the ... There was also a rumor ... intercepted.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1861. NUMBER 65.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Pluck and Vigor of the Loyal Men.

We have a variety of interesting items from Kentucky, which show that the courage and determination of the Union men in the Legislature and among the people are rising, and that a collision with the enemies of the Commonwealth, if they persist in their treasonable endeavors, cannot be far off.

On Wednesday, a series of resolutions which show that the Unionism of the State is rising to the fighting pitch, though the battle is to be waged with extraordinary tenderness for rebel property, were passed by the Legislature. After the preamble reciting the facts of the rebel invasion, they

Resolved, That the invaders must be expelled. Inasmuch as there are now in Kentucky Federal troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquility of the State and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property, it is

Resolved, That Gen. Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this commonwealth to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

Resolved, That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions—that no citizen's property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any slave be set free by any military commander; and that all peaceable citizens who remain at home and attend to their private business, until legally called into the public service, as well as their families, are entitled to, and shall receive the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberties, and their property.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the end desired by these resolutions, and that he issue his proclamation calling out the militia of the State, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

Resolved, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon, to give aid in the defense of the Commonwealth.

The Louisville *Democrat*, of the 19th, says that General Buckner, whom our Chicago readers know, has thrown off his disguises, and is in open rebellion. It is said that he is in command of a force on Muldraugh's Hill, near Louisville, and that he is, rebel-like, doing all the injury possible to the property in that neighborhood. An expedition from Louisville was organized to go in that direction, consisting of Colonel Rousseau's force and fifteen hundred men of the Home Guards. On its arrival at the hill, it was found that the rebels had left, carrying off their arms and camp equipage.

It is reported that a party of secession cavalry were roaming about the country near Lewisburg, robbing Union men of all the arms and serviceable horses in their possession. A body of Union men had gone out to attend to them. Thus it will be seen that Kentucky is preparing to strike.

Pay of Army Chaplains.

A correspondent desires us to state the amount of pay to which army chaplains are entitled, and whether any change in that respect has been recently made. We reply, that to the best of our knowledge and belief there is no provision of law for the payment of chaplains of regiments, except as they are paid by the *States* in which the regiments are enlisted. The law of Illinois on this subject, approved May 22, 1861, allows to each chaplain "one hundred dollars per month for each month he may be in actual attendance upon the regiment to which he may be attached—the time of said service to be certified by the colonel of the regiment to which said chaplain may be appointed, and paid for out of the Treasury of the State." We are not aware that any change has been made in this regard.

A Sepoy Landlord.

The particulars of the destruction of a railroad train near St. Joseph Mo. where scores of innocent travelers met a horrible death or were so mutilated that instant death would have been a mercy, and that this calamity was caused by the acts of the pro-slavery Sepoys of that region have all been told. But here is a new fact in relation to it, which we find in the *Daily Guardian*:

In St. Joseph, when the bridge-burning fiends returned from their work of murder, and told of the destruction they had caused, and the hearth-stones they had made desolate—the lives destroyed and hearts broken, when the sad tidings should be made known to anxious friends—*the proprietors of the Pacific Hotel threw open their doors, and, spreading their tables with rich food and costly wines, invited them to a feast such as no other body of men ever partook of in that city*. This, too, is the very house before which the dead and wounded were placed, and while the groans and cries of the latter, commingled with the lamentations of friends who were searching amid the pile of blackened and disfigured dead for the faces of loved ones, were borne upon every breath of air which entered its open doors and while the spirits of the murdered dead were hovering around the very windows of the festive hall.

It was to make the barbarous population amenable to some law suitable to their behavior that Gen. Fremont issued the proclamation confiscating their property and freeing their slaves. Who will say that anything that is less stringent than martial law will restrain the evil passions of these pro-slavery miscreants?

Patriotic Meeting at Blue Island.

In pursuance to a call recommended by the Union Defence Committee of Chicago, the patriotic citizens of Blue Island and vicinity met at Rodemyer's Hall, Sept. 14th, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

In view of the threatened destruction of our beloved country, under the Constitution of which we have so long enjoyed almost uninterrupted prosperity and happiness, such as no other nation has ever been blest with, and no other form of government can ever confer, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in response to a call from the patriotic citizens of Chicago, we hereby assure them that we will co-operate with them in all good measures for a vigorous prosecution of the war against the traitorous wretches who seek to despoil us of all our happiness for the present and all our cherished hopes for the future.

Resolved, That the unholy and fiendish warfare inaugurated by this rebellion for the ruin of our country and homes, has no parallel in history, and we will count no sacrifice we may be called to make too dear, if we may preserve and transmit to coming generations our country and glorious Constitution pure as our Fathers gave it to us.

Resolved, That we recommend the enrolling of all persons in our town and in all other towns in this State liable to do military duty, and that they meet at stated times for instruction in military tactics for the purpose of forming an efficient home guard, to be used in any required emergency, believing that such an organization will strike terror into the ranks of rebels and traitors, and will likewise inspire our brave soldiers already in the field with new courage, and urge them on to noble deeds of daring, by assuring them that while they are fighting our battles we are not indifferent spectators at home.

Resolved, That until the close of the war we will know no political party as such, but recommend that persons nominated for responsible places be selected with sole reference to their qualifications for service, and we will frown upon all attempts at favoritism on account of nationality or party, applying this test only—Is he loyal, honest and capable?

Resolved, That our foreign born citizens have given unmistakable proofs of true loyalty to this Government by the alacrity with which they have responded to the call of our country in this her time of greatest need.

Resolved, That there may be traitors in the South upon whom we might look with some degree of allowance, believing that they may have been deceived—but language fails to express the loathing and deep abhorrence we feel towards those northern friends who sympathize with this rebellion and are doing all they dare for the destruction of those sacred rights guaranteed to us by our Constitution—and we now assure all such that if the force of enlightened public sentiment shall fail to make them dest... from their unholy work, on them rests the responsibility, and we will not hold ourselves accountable for what may befall them in consequence of that other alternative we may be called on to take.

Resolved, That we have great confidence in the ability and integrity of this Administration and its appointment of military officers, and although some things may or may not be done the propriety of which we do not clearly see, yet it is the part of wisdom to wait until such necessity may be made apparent rather than embarrass the Government by throwing in our disapprovals, which can only serve to encourage the rebels, knowing as they do that in divisions there is weakness.

Resolved, That we believe that the sum of three thousand dollars for the services of any county officer is a sufficient salary for such services, and we recommend all received more than that sum be appropriated for the prosecution of the war.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, with a request of publication in the German and English papers of Chicago.

J. P. YOUNG, Ch'n.

H. H. Massey, Secretary.

After the resolutions were adopted, the following gentlemen were appointed for a Union Defence Committee for the Town of Worth: J. Brian, M. Brand, H. S. Rexford, H. H. Massey, T. Lichtenmeyer.

Sad Accident.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Kankakee, Ill., Sept. 20, 1861.

A melancholy and fatal accident occurred in our village last night about ten o'clock. Mrs. Maria Bennett (wife of Abraham Bennett, of the Earl Rifles, Irish Brigade,) while filling a fluid lamp while it was burning, the fluid in the can ignited and caused the lamp and can to explode. Mrs. B.'s clothes caught fire and burned her so frightfully that she expired at about seven o'clock this morning. Every assistance was rendered Mrs. B. that kind friends and medical skill could bestow. This is another of the many sad warnings of the improper use of burning fluid. S. W.

THE SLAVEHOLDERS' REBELLION.

Selling the Public—Something in the Wind—Inaction Troops—Great Activity—Arrival of Troops—The President.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. World.]

Washington, Sept. 19, 1861.

The Navy Department here is very much surprised at the glowing accounts published in the *Herald* and *Times* of your city, respecting the naval expedition which they say has sailed, or is to sail from New York. The fact is, somebody has been selling your contemporaries. The Atlantic, Baltic, and Vanderbilt are still at their respective docks in New York. Naval expeditions—not one, but a good many—are undoubtedly under way; but none has yet sailed, or is likely to sail for some time.

I fairly ache to inform you of what I know respecting the recent movements and concentration of troops here, but patriotism and prudence forbids. The number of troops and batteries now here would astonish you, and there has been a peculiar concentration of troops in this vicinity which means mischief, but where the blow is to fall must not be indicated. The lull of the last few days may precede a fearful tempest. There need be no fear of the result. "We will have no more Bull Run affairs."

It is understood here that the Rev. rebel Major-General Polk is to succeed Walker as the Confederate Secretary of War. The Richmond papers all agree that Walker was incompetent.

The various Indian tribes west and southwest of Missouri have claims on the Government for over three millions of dollars. One-fourth of a million was paid this summer, but no further payments will be made to those tribes which have, in whole or in part, joined the rebels in making war against the United States.

During the past few days it has been exceedingly dull here. The absence of all movements of troops in the streets, and the inactivity which prevails among the rebels and our own army across the river, renders Washington as quiet as in peaceable times, though people at a distance imagine that we are overrun with excitement. Visitors who have arrived here in anticipation of a battle, express their surprise at the quiet appearance of the grand theatre of war.

The business of the War Department is immense. During a visit this morning I found the main halls rendered almost impassable by those who had business with the various officers, and were awaiting their time for an audience. The pressure on the Secretary has become so great, that railings have been placed around his door to keep the crowd from literally besieging him day and night. Even with this precautionary measure it has been found necessary to call in the aid of the messengers.

All of the movements of troops here take place during the night, so that their arrivals and departures remain unknown to all but a few. So far as the Washington public are concerned it may be safely stated that they are entirely ignorant of the arrival of any troops within the past few weeks, while the facts would doubtless astonish them.

Mr. Lincoln is quite active in visiting troops, fortifications, &c., and in becoming acquainted with the vast detail of army movements. Sometimes at midnight he visits the telegraph office in the War Department, and and sits there gleaning all the information which has centered at that point from different portions of the country.

[Special to N. Y. Times.]

The nature of Mr. Blair's report is against the policy pursued by Gen. Fremont. It is complained by Frank Blair that Gen. Fremont is making preparations for his expedition down the Mississippi, and is more intent upon striking a blow at the Cotton States, and opening the river to the sea, than he is of clearing the State of the marauding rebels that now infest it.

The session of the Cabinet over this matter was quite long. It is possible the conclusion was to supersede Gen. Fremont, probably by tendering him a different and less important command, which will involve the necessity of his again resigning from the Army.

Lieut. Colonel Ramsey, now in command at the Arsenal, commenced to-day to discharge persons employed there who are suspected of sympathizing with the rebels. Among them are several who have been regarded as among the most efficient and valuable employees.

Portable bake-ovens, capable of supplying a thousand loaves of bread a day, are now in successful operation in General Smith's and Sickles's Brigades, and in a day or two another will be put in operation for Gen. Kearney's Brigade.

A gentleman from Berkley county, Virginia, arrived in the city to-day. He reports that the destruction of property on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to exceed anything heretofore reported. The intention of the rebels evidently is to make the road valueless as a means of transportation for the Government in case they should be driven from Northern Virginia. Hence, in addition to tearing up the rails, seizing locomotives, cars, tools, and everything of any service to them, increasing their own facilities by extending the Winchester road to Strasburgh, they are wantonly destroying the road bed, bridges, buildings, watering stations, and every other species of property which may at a future time be necessary or useful to the successful working of the road.

The first seven and three-tenths per cent. Treasury Notes were issued by the Treasury Department to-day, and forwarded to the first subscriber, a New Yorker. They will be issued as fast as possible, and delivered on the order of subscription.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

Hayden and Ford, proprietors of the faro bank where Paymaster Gallagher played away the Government's money, have been released to-day, upon the parties consenting to deposit twenty seven thousand dollars with the Government until such time as Gallagher demonstrates whether he is able to secure the Government against loss.

Upon inquiry at the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, I have ascertained positively that no orders, general or special, have yet been issued by General McClellan relative to fugitive slaves, so that all the reports and comments on that subject which have appeared in the papers are, to say the least, premature. Nothing has yet occurred requiring action his part on that subject.

Some 700 Creeks and a portion of the Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, have joined the rebels, influenced by Albert Pike, ex-Superintendent Rector and other Southerners, who have been counselling the Chiefs and threatening an incursion of 20,000 Texans to lay waste their country and destroy the inhabitants. Yet, while the half-breeds have proved false, the pure Indians remain true, and civil war among these tribes may result. The rebel Indians are perpetrating many outrages, and the lives of Unionists are not safe. Teachers and Superintendents, who express loyal sentiments, are driven from the Reservation. Troops are needed to protect the loyal Indians—a want which was anticipated by the Indian Bureau which called for soldiers some months since.

A Paymaster wishing to pay about $27,000 to a Regiment makes his requisition as set forth in the following table:

	Denomination.	Amount.
Treasury Notes	$20 00	$3,000
Treasury Notes	10 00	8,000
Treasury Notes	5 00	3,000
Gold	20 00	3,000
Gold	5 00	7,000
Gold	1 00	1,000
Silver	Dimes.	300
Silver	Half Dimes.	50
Silver	3 Cents.	12
Copper	Cents.	10
Total		$26,372

Movement of Troops to Washington.

The Baltimore *American* of Wednesday the 18th says:

Up to within four or five days the military movements regarding troops passing through the city were not marked by any unusual degree of activity or force, but since the 13th instant their arrivals have been frequent and of such strength as to indicate a determined purpose on the part of the War Department to strengthen the main army under command of General McClellan.

We learn from the Indianapolis *Journal* that the 24th Indiana regiment, Col. Hovey, and the 16th, Col. Wheatley, ordered from St. Louis to Washington, had taken the cars for their departure, on Wednesday, when the order was countermanded and both regiments sent to Lexington.

Fall Election in Cook County.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I am and always have been, in my judgment, a Democrat and a stickler for party discipline in the nomination and election of all officers in the gift of the people. But looking at the present condition of our country, I am fully of opinion that the present time demands that parties of every distinctive kind be merged into a patriotic desire only to save our beloved country from everything but the necessary concomitants of the civil war in which we are unhappily engaged. There are now but two parties in our country. The Union party, made up of all men that go for sustaining the Government of the United States, and for putting down rebellion by armed force at whatever cost of blood and treasure, and the secession party, made up of the peace party and the fault finding of every measure of the Administration that is calculated to put down rebellion. So, without further counsel, I am for a Union ticket this fall. I want to see the people come together in their strength, and put in nomination their best men for office, and in that gathering let our ears be saluted with no discordant note of party, but let all renew their faith in our form of Government by swearing that this Union must and shall be preserved, one and indissoluble, now and forever, with an anathema against all traitors, and all the means they are now using to crush out the only free Government upon earth. NATHAN ALLEN.

Chicago, Sept. 20, 1861.

Coming Back.—We understand that the Hecker and Turchin Missouri regiments, which were on their way to Washington, have been ordered back. If our information is correct, these regiments will be here in a day or two—the gallant Nineteenth minus, however, the brave boys who met so cruel a death near Huron, Indiana.—*St. Louis Democrat*.

[We cannot believe this report.—Eds. Trib.]

IN MEMORIAM.

The Nineteenth Illinois Regiment and the Late Railroad Slaughter.

Funeral Obsequies of the Dead.

ONE MORE VICTIM.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, of yesterday.]

As we announced in our last, the special train having on board the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment, or perhaps we should say, what is left of them after the terrible disaster of Monday night, reached this city about one o'clock yesterday morning, bringing with them their dead. The maimed, it will be remembered, arrived about five o'clock the evening previous.

The dense crowd that thronged the principal thoroughfares from dark till midnight, had not entirely dispersed at two o'clock in the morning, when the regiment marched up Fourth street. The brave but unfortunate corps, with ranks thinned from one thousand to less than seven hundred men, proceeded to Fifth street market, where a substantial collation had been spread, to which, with appetite keenly whetted by long fasting and exposure, they did ample justice. Refreshed, they again fell into ranks, and marched to the Little Miami depot, whence they were shipped at once to Camp Dennison. The regiment did not forget to halt in front of the Gibson House long enough to express their heartfelt thanks to its generous proprietors in one of their peculiar cheers—"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven-n-n—tiger-r-r—Zouave!"

The dead, twenty five in number, were conveyed to the old Orphan Asylum building, where they were taken in charge by a committee and prepared for sepulture. Several of the bodies were shockingly disfigured, two or three of them being past recognition, but the greatest number seemed to have met their death from internal injuries. Neat walnut coffins were supplied by Mr. Eppi, after which the dead were placed in the basement of the building to await the funeral ceremonies.

The body of Captain Howard, of Company I, who is among the slain, was taken in charge by the Odd Fellows of the city, and placed in a metallic coffin for removal to Galena, Ill., where his friends reside. It is still lying in the Asylum building, and will probably be forwarded to-day.

The funeral was appointed to take place at two o'clock. Shortly after meridian, a portion of the Illinois regiment, composed of a detail of twenty-five men from each company, in all about two hundred and fifty, under Col. Turchin, returned from Camp Dennison to accompany the procession. The few members of Co.'s G and I who had escaped injury acted as chief mourners. These numbered about thirty five men, and were without arms. As the sunburned warriors marched through the streets they attracted universal attention. When they arrived at the Orphan Asylum building, Elm street, from Eleventh to Twelfth, was thronged with a dense mass of humanity, who stood for more than an hour under a smiting sun, in order to get a good view of the proceedings. A strong detachment of police, with Chief Dudley and Mayor Hatch at its head, was present to insure order. Several companies of the Independent Militia, under Col. Jones, turned out to accompany the procession, and formed in line on Elm street, while the companions-in-arms of the deceased took position in the yard in front of the Asylum.

After some delay, the bodies of the dead were carried out of the door on the north side of the building, and placed in hearses standing on the Asylum lot. When all were in place, the vehicles slowly moved out into Elm street, and halted in line in front of Col. Jones' battalion. Rev. Mr. Conant, Chaplain of the regiment, then read a chapter from the New Testament, and delivered a few earnest and appropriate remarks, the vast assemblage standing with uncovered heads, and observing the most profound attention, after which, Rev. Samuel J. Brown offered up a feeling prayer, when the cortege moved down Elm street to Fourth, down Fourth to Central Avenue, up Central Avenue to Eighth street, down Eighth to Freeman, and up Freeman to Hamilton road. At this point, the troops who were too much exhausted to march to Spring Grove and back, a distance of ten or twelve miles, were halted and returned, a squad only accompanying the hearses to the cemetery.

It was the intention to bury all the victims of the disaster, with the exception of Captain Howard, in this beautiful "City of the Dead," but a dispatch was received from the Mayor of Galena, shortly before the funeral took place, requesting that the bodies of those from that city, eighteen in number, be kept till a deputation could arrive to claim them, and remove them to Galena for burial. They were, accordingly, temporarily placed in the receiving vault of the cemetery, whence they will probably be removed to-morrow, as the Committee from Galena is expected in this city to-night. The others were tenderly laid side by side, in the *Pere la Chaise* of the West. "Green be the turf above them." Poor fellows! How hard that they should be

"Cut off in the blossom of their sins;
Unhouseled, disappointed, unaneled;
No reckoning made, but sent to their account
With all their imperfections on their heads."

"Had I seen them stretched out in a field of battle," said an officer of the regiment, "I should not have felt so badly; for then I would know that for every one of them a rebel had paid with his life; but to see them slaughtered in this way—oh, it is too hard!"

It was a sad sight indeed. Twenty-five coffins, containing the bodies of as many men, do not often pass the gates of a cemetery in a single train. How many wives have been widowed, how many children rendered fatherless, how many hearts broken, by this appalling calamity?

The portion of the regiment which accompanied the remains of the dead to the outskirts of the city, returned about six o'clock, and again attracted general attention along the line of their march by their soldierly bearing and skillful maneuvers. The drill of the regiment is that of the Ellsworth Zouaves, several of its officers having been members of the celebrated company with which the lamented Colonel of the New York Fire Zouaves astonished the principal cities of the country about two years ago. Lieutenant Colonel Scott, we believe, was Ellsworth's First Lieutenant. The regiment will probably remain in Camp Dennison for a day or two at least.

It was generally supposed yesterday morning that all the dead had not been recovered from the wreck, but later advices from the scene of the disaster state that the rubbish has been entirely removed, and that no more bodies could be found.

The wounded in the hospital are generally doing well.

Whereabouts of Gen. Pope.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 20th.]

The *Republican* seems concerned to know General Pope's whereabouts. We are pleased to have it in our power to gratify its laudable curiosity. Two weeks ago General Pope left St. Louis for the purpose of examining into the state of affairs in North Missouri, and to endeavor to restore peace to that distracted section of the State. In consequence of the incompetency, inefficiency and drunkenness of some of the officers in command there he found the country in a condition which beggars description. Union men had been driven from their homes, their horses stolen their houses plundered, their families insulted and outraged, while the future seemed almost without hope.

Owing to the large demand for troops from the West to protect Washington, General Fremont was unable to spare as many as were necessary for the protection of Northern Missouri. Unfortunately many of the officers sent there were incompetent or inefficient, and the moment an attempt was made by the Union men to organize, their ever watchful enemy pounced upon them, and arrested or compelled them to fly the country. The crowning disgrace, in this sad state of affairs, was the flight of a large body of armed federal troops before Martin Green's rabble.

Immediately on his arrival in North Missouri, General Pope commenced a thorough reform. Officers in high position were sent to St. Louis under arrest. Orders, enforcing the strictest discipline, were issued. Martin Green was taught that at even twenty-three miles from the railroad, and in an almost inaccessible place, he was not safe, and fled for two days before a force not even half so large as his own, scarcely stopping long enough to feed his horses. Even this flight would not have saved him if the Sunshine had not been allowed to fall into his hands.

A few days later, General Pope appeared at Platte river bridge—where the greatest outrage on record had been recently committed by the secessionists. At his approach the bridge-burners fled, bearing with them great quantities of plunder. Starting three columns—one from St. Joseph, another from Cameron, and still another from Mexico—in pursuit, these three columns to concentrate as they approached Lexington so as to *corral* the rebels, (which we presume they have done ere this, and are now on their way to reinforce Lexington,) Gen. Pope returned along the line of the railroad to encourage the organization of Home Guards, and place them on such a footing as to enable them to take care of Northern Missouri without the assistance of troops from abroad. We confidently believe that this object is accomplished, and that, in the course of a few days, the Home Guards will be able to maintain peace, which now, for the first time for many months, reigns in North Missouri. The railroads are in good order, and travel is uninterrupted; the telegraph is in full operation; and Union men look to the future with a well grounded hope that the day of shooting into trains filled with peaceable citizens, burning bridges, and destroying the lives of women and children, has passed away forever. Having accomplished this work, Gen. Pope is now in St. Louis; and we trust he will remain long enough to assist in the organization of the large force assembled at this point.

The Original Chicago Zouaves and the 19th Illinois Regiment.—It will doubtless interest our readers to learn that a number of the officers of the 19th Illinois Regiment were members of the original Chicago Zouaves organized by Ellsworth. They are: Lieut. Col. Joseph R. Scott, formerly 1st Lieutenant of the Chicago Zouaves; Jas. R. Hayden, Captain of Company A, formerly Orderly Sergeant of the Zouaves; Clinton Wharton, Lieut. of Co. A, formerly a private in that Company; James Guthrie, Captain of Co. C, also a private; Capt. Presley Guthrie, also a member; Lieut. Chas. Shepley, of Co. C, both formerly privates in the Zouave Company.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE REBELLION.

IN AND ABOUT WASHINGTON.

EVERYTHING QUIET THERE.

More Rebel Defeats in Western Virginia.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

THE FIGHT AT LEXINGTON.

Everything still Uncertain.

MULLIGAN SUPPOSED TO BE SAFE.

THERE ARE HOPES THAT HE IS REINFORCED.

Grand Republican Victory in California.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Washington, September 20, 1861.

The President's modification of Fremont's Proclamation raises the question as to the disposition of 2000 slaves at Fort Monroe. Gen. Wool sends here for a solution of the difficulty. The most of those now at Fortress Monroe are to be sent here and put to work.

There is good grounds for believing that England will recognize the Southern Confederacy should it gain a second victory like the Bull Run.

The President's Proclamation of nonintercourse is interpreted by the Postmaster General so as to admit letters from prisoners.

A German Major of Engineers, one of Garibaldi's Staff, has offered his services to-day.

Gen. McClellan has issued a general order prohibiting all persons not connected with the outpost and picket guards, except General Officers, Commanders of Brigades and officers of their Staff, from passing beyond the main guards on the Virginia side of the Potomac. Commanders must define the lines and instruct the guards accordingly.

The practice, which has to some extent pervaded, of firing upon the enemy's pickets, is contrary to the usage of civilized warfare, and does not contribute to good result. It is therefore directed that in future picket and out post guards are not to fire upon the enemy's pickets, unless necessary to resist their advance, or to return a fire commenced by them. All commanding officers of guards are required to enforce this order, and to arrest every person violating it.

The Government has accepted the services of a regiment of loyal Americans from Sandwich Islands.

The guns at Fort Taylor, two miles from Alexandria, were fired yesterday and were found to command the rebel works at Munson's Hill.

Thirteen more contrabands escaped from Mathias Point. They confirm the report that no guns are mounted there.

Prince De Joinville was informally presented to the President to-day.

Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, has obtained authority to muster in one Lieutenant on the commencement of the organization of a Company. The order has the effect to constitute such Lieutenant a recruiting officer. It will expedite enlisting. He also is endeavoring to procure Colonels for the new Ohio regiments from the regular army.

Seventy-five Brigade Commissaries and Quarter Masters have been appointed. No more will be appointed at present.

Chas. B. Goddard of Zanesville, Ohio, is appointed Capt. of the 17th Infantry; Chas. A. Tasker, Assistant Adjutant General to Gen. Wright; John B. Todd, of Dacotah, a relative of Mr. Lincoln, Sutler at Fort Randall.

An intelligent gentleman within a week from the Gulf States, is struck by the contrast between the South and North in the war feeling. In the former, all goes lagged until they receive broad hints from women. All the remaining population greet the troops, carrying trains and supplying them with provisions. He believes the South are convinced of the justice of their cause, and certainly of their success. The negroes know the meaning of the contest, but wait quietly. The South has more troops than is believed in the field. The sea coast is mostly unprotected. Many of the regiments pay their own way and all clothe themselves.

THE LEXINGTON FIGHT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Louis, Sept. 20, 1861.

The following is from the St. Louis *Evening News*: "The general impression is that Mulligan is used up. We have received intelligence from Lexington down to Wednesday night, at 10 o'clock, through Mr. King, son of ex Governor King, of Ray county. Mr. King came to the city by the Hannibal & St. Jo. Railroad, traveling in company with Mr. Wason of Ray county, who left the opposite bank of the river from Lexington at ten o'clock on Wednesday night.

The Confederates, under Price, estimated at 15,000 or 20,000 in number, opened a fire with artillery on the Federal garrison. Early Wednesday morning the garrison promptly responded, and the cannonading from both sides was kept up all day long, and until ten o'clock Wednesday night, though it was much weaker during the night than in the day. The garrison were behind their entrenchments, around the Masonic College, at the outskirts of the city, and about a mile from the river. The Confederates were making their main attack from the south side of the city, but they had also taken possession of the city, thus placing the garrison between two fires. They had seized three steamboats that had been sent up from Jefferson City with ammunition and stores for the garrison, taking possession of boats and cargoes. The garrison appeared to be making a gallant resistance and it is the general belief that if their ammunition held out they would be able to maintain their position till the arrival of reinforcements. Gen. Sturgis with 2,000 men was at Knoxville, Ray county, twenty miles north of Lexington, at noon on Wednesday, and could by a forced march reach the river opposite the city by twelve o'clock that night, but as there were no boats or skiffs on the north side of the river, it is difficult to see how he could effect a passage of the river in time to take part in the engagement.

Besides Gen. Sturgis's force, there was another force of three thousand men under Col. Smith, and still another under Col. Grossback, on their way to Lexington from the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad. The force under Col. Smith had been sent from St. Joseph at first in pursuit of the half organized rabble army under Patton, Boyd and several other leaders, that left St. Joseph last week; but Gen. Pope, on learning of the precarious situation of affairs at Lexington, dispatched fresh orders to them to hurry on to that place with all expedition. Mr. Wason likewise states that there were thousands of persons, men, women and children, from the neighboring country, gathered on the banks of the river opposite Lexington all day Wednesday and up to ten o'clock at night, watching with intense eagerness the progress of the battle. They could not get across the river, however, to the opposite side, and were therefore ignorant of the result of the fighting. Nothing was known as to how many had been killed on either side, nor whether the assailants were gaining any advantage.

It is probable the attack was renewed yesterday morning, unless in the meantime, Gen. Sturges had arrived and succeeded, in some inconceivable manner, in crossing the river in the face of a hostile army. Mr. King mentions a report current in the country below the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, that a fight had taken place somewhere in Ray county between a portion of the Federal troops sent to Lexington and a large force of secessionists, but no particulars could be learned.

FROM QUINCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Quincy, Sept. 20, 1861.

A correspondent from Canton, Mo., to the *Whig* this afternoon, says that a party of about fifty of Col. Woodyard's command, who had been to carry provisions to their families in the vicinity of Edina, were attacked upon their return by a party of concealed rebels at the Monticello Bridge, just as they were crossing, who fired upon the front and rear of the party, wounding three Union men and killing one horse. The Union men stood their ground and fired at the bushes from whence the smoke proceeded, but with what effect is not known. Col. Moore had previously entered into a peace treaty with the citizens of Monticello, and this is one of its earliest fruits. The citizens of Canton are preparing to pursue the rebels. If overtaken, they will be severely handled.

Twenty-one sick and wounded soldiers from Col. Smith's 16th Illinois Regiment arrived at the Hospital here this evening.

THE LEXINGTON FIGHT.

McCulloch Moving towards Jefferson City—He will be Met at Osage Bridge—Mulligan Still Safe—Reinforcements Confidently Anticipated—Particulars of the Fight on Monday—100 Rebels Killed and 300 to 400 Wounded—Only 5 or 6 Federals Killed and as many Wounded

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 20th.—[Special dispatch to the St. Louis Republican.]—A report received here this morning stated that McCulloch with probably 20,000 men, was on the Osage, 70 miles hence, date not given, marching on Jefferson. The commanding officer here is inclined to credit the report. Col. Richardson took a position to-day with his regiment of Home Guards at Osage Bridge, where the first attack will no doubt be made. He says he will not desert the post until the last man falls.

Lieut. Montgomery of Gen. Fremont's Cavalry has just arrived from Georgetown, and says heavy firing was heard at Boonville all day Wednesday and late into the night from direction of Lexington, disproving the story that that place surrendered on Tuesday. It is believed Lane has reinforced Lexington. It is believed in Boonville that Price could not take Lexington, but if he should, only with terrible slaughter. Jackson, it is said, has no more than 9,000 men, and is surrounded on every side. He cannot escape if defeated, nor hold Lexington if he takes it.

In Pettis county all the rebels have gone off in squads to join Jackson; nearly all the Unionists have left also in fear. The country is perfectly desolate, and crops are standing ungathered everywhere.

No boat from above yet, but one is hourly expected. The secessionists are greatly alarmed about Lexington.

St. Louis, Sept. 20.—The following additional particulars in reference to affairs at Lexington have been ascertained:

The first attack upon the fortifications is said to have been made on Thursday of last week, but this is certainly a mistake, as Price did not leave Warrensburg, four miles south of Lexington, until Wednesday night. The attack was probably made on Monday, as per previous advices, with about 8,000 men. The engagement lasted two hours, when the rebels were repulsed with the loss of 100 killed and between 300 and 400 wounded. Our loss reported at five killed and several wounded.

The fortifications are situated at the edge of the town and a bluff overlooking the river. The works are of earth, 7 feet high and 12 feet thick, with a ditch 6 feet deep and 12 feet broad, surrounding them. Another and smaller work is erected inside, defended by a ditch, the whole capable of holding 10,000 men. The attack on Wednesday was determined and lasted nearly all day.

The reinforcements from the north, under Gen. Sturges, probably number 6,000, but should they be unable to cross the river, which is quite likely, the only aid they can render will be to sweep, with their artillery, a hill occupied by the rebels. It is confidently hoped, however, that the 6,000 troops that left Jefferson City on Wednesday, by steamers, will be able to land at or near Lexington, and cut their way through the enemy's forces and join Mulligan. It is said Mulligan expressed confidence of being able to hold his position against any force not more than ten times greater than his own.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Movements of Troops—Veto by Magoffin, &c.

Louisville, September 20th. — Colonel Crittenden from Indiana, who was the first to bring a Regiment from another State into Western Virginia, in aid of the Federal Government, was the first to come to the aid of Kentucky. His regiment, well armed, passed through our streets towards the Nashville depot this afternoon, and proceeded immediately southward. They were enthusiastically received at different points on the route.

Brigadier General Ward arrived to-day from Washington, and will forthwith take command of his Brigade in Central Kentucky.

A portion of Gen. Rousseau's forces are in possession of Muldraugh's Hill.

Judge Catron of the United States Supreme Court, issued to-day a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of ex Governor Morehead, Reuben T. Durrett and M. W. Barr, returnable Monday next.

Nothing of importance from points south of here.

Passengers from Lebanon report that the people from the country are coming in to join the Federal forces.

Nothing yet has been ascertained of the movements in Southern Kentucky.

No telegraphic communication south of Lebanon Junction.

W. N. Haldeman, principal proprietor of the Louisville *Courier*, publishes a card in the *Journal* to-morrow, requesting a modification of the interdict against the publication of the *Courier*, and agreeing to avoid publication of any matter prejudicial to the Federal Government, and to be loyal to that Government while Kentucky remains in the Union.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 20.—The bill which passed both Houses requesting Gen. Anderson to call for and take command of the Kentucky volunteers, was vetoed by Gov. Magoffin and passed over the veto in the House, 68 against 22.

In and about Washington.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The picket guards of the rebel forces near the Chain Bridge have been strengthened by an additional force.

A detachment of Federal troops yesterday confiscated 40 head of cattle belonging to the rebels near Lewinsville, Va.

The proprietors of the National Hotel in this city have been arrested for selling liquor to a Colonel in the army.

The agents of the secessionists of Maryland continued yesterday. The Speaker of the lower House of the Legislature of Maryland was taken into custody.

Work has been recommenced here on the new Treasury buildings and on the dome of the Capitol.

Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of Census, who has recently visited Virginia, expresses the opinion that the enemy's force in front of Washington does not exceed 100,000.

It is understood that Gen. Fremont will not be removed from his command, but possibly his movements will be so far impeded that he will feel compelled to resign.

Washington, Sept. 19.—To-day Prince De Joinville, is receiving unofficial but hospitable attention from the President and Secretary of State.

A regiment of Cavalry is authorized to be raised in Colorado Territory.

A Berdan's sharp shooter gave an exhibition of skill before the President and a large number of persons. The President himself made a very good shot.

More Federal Victories in Western Virginia.

Baltimore, Sept. 20.—The Cumberland papers say that Capt. Kidd's company of cavalry from New Creek, and a company of infantry from Fort Pendleton, made a descent upon a rebel camp at Petersburg, Hardy county, Va., on the 12th inst. One shot from a 12-pounder scattered the rebels like chaff. Several were killed and wounded and a number taken prisoners. The camp and all its equipage was taken and destroyed; also a large quantity of corn, guns, uniforms, &c.

Col. Seigler attacked some 250 rebels while drilling near Barboursville. The rebels fled at the first fire. Their leader and two others were made prisoners, and several were killed and wounded.

Grand Union Demonstration in New Jersey.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 20.—A grand Union meeting was held here this evening. Speeches were delivered by Daniel S. Dickinson and others. Large delegations from the surrounding towns were present. Resolutions were adopted deprecating party movements as unpatriotic and prejudicial to the public interest, and proposed an inauguration of a People's Union movement throughout the State, and a committee was appointed for that purpose.

On Their Way to Fort Lafayette.

Indianapolis, Sept. 20.—Ex-Gov. Morehead of Kentucky, Martin W. Barr, reporter of the New Orleans press, and Reuben T. Durrett editor of the Louisville *Courier*, arrested at Louisville yesterday for treason, were brought to this city to-day, and will be sent to Fort Lafayette, by order of the War Department.

Virginia Prisoners and Wounded.

Gallipolis, O., Sept. 20.—Steamer Mary Cook left here at six o'clock this evening for Cincinnati with 30 federal soldiers wounded at Carnifex ferry, and 26 rebel prisoners, the latter en route for Columbus, Ohio.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Glorious Republican Union Victory—Stanford Probably Elected Governor by a clear Majority—Important Seizures.

Outer Station, Sept. 20.—The Pony Express with San Francisco dates to the 7th inst., passed here at 5 P. M.

The returns from the State election are incomplete. The whole vote of the State will be about 120,000. As far as heard from, Stanford (Republican) has 42,000 votes; Conness (Union Democrat) 20,500 and McConnell (Breck. Disunion Dem.) 19,400.

The United States Marshal at San Francisco had seized the ship Henry Brigham, valued at $50,000. The ship Benefactor was also seized with a valuable cargo.

"J. B." Denies It.

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 20.—The *Express* publishes, on authority, a contradiction of the statement that Ex-President Buchanan had sent a portrait of Miss Lane to the *Almanach De Gotha*.

From Indianapolis—Energetic Military Operations in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Sept. 19.

Governor Morton arrived home last night from St. Louis, found dispatches of an important character awaiting him. In less than an hour everybody connected with the Departments were at work; guns, ammunition, &c., were packed up, and at an early hour, Gov. Morton, Lieut. Col. Wood, of the regular army, together with a portion of his military family, took a special train for Jeffersonville.

The Home Guard military companies and regiments organized have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

As soon as the disaster on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad had reached him, Governor Morton immediately dispatched a special train, with several of the most accomplished surgeons in this city, to the scene of the disaster, with medical stores, &c. But, when they reached Seymour, the train containing the wounded had just passed up to your city.

The following dispatch from Gen. Reynolds was received yesterday:

GEN. REYNOLDS TO GOV. MORTON.

"Elkwater, Sept. 18.

"*To Gov. O. P. Morton*:

"We have driven the enemy from both our positions, killing near one hundred of them. Col. Kimball's command (Fourteenth Indiana) was twice surrounded, but he repulsed them with great gallantry and a small loss to us.

[Signed] "J. J. Reynolds."

Steamer J. G. Morrow Sunk!—Loss of Government and Indian Goods!—Strange Proceedings.

[From the Yankton (D. T.) Dakotian, Sept. 7.]

On Saturday last Maj. Burleigh, Agent of the Yankton Sioux Indians, arrived in this place and gave intelligence of the snagging and sinking of the steamer J. G. Morrow, near St. James, fifteen miles below this point, on Thursday evening, Aug. 29th. On board the boat was a large amount of goods, &c., for the Yankton Agency—some $50,000 in value—besides a considerable amount of freight for Major J. Shaw Gregory, Captain J. B. S. Todd, and Government stores for Fort Randall. He represented that the loss took place through gross neglect on the part of the officers on the boat, but more immediately through the conduct of the pilot, who was much intoxicated during the entire trip and totally incapacitated to discharge his duties on the day of the casualty. Maj. Burleigh further stated that he was prevented from saving and caring for the Indian good, by the officers of the boat, who resisted his efforts so to do, asserting that by reason of the sinking of the boat, the ownership of the goods had passed out of the hands of the Agent, and that whatever was saved or recovered from the wreck, would be recovered by them, according to wrecking laws, and subject to salvage. After advising with different parties, and in view of the suffering condition of the Indians, Maj. Burleigh determined to obtain possession of all the Indian goods possible, and to use force, if necessary, for the accomplishment of that object. A squad of twelve men of the "Yankton Home Guards," under Capt. Lyman, were detailed for duty, and proceeded down the river in company with the agent, and arrived that night at St. James. At six o'clock, Sunday morning, the command proceeded to the wreck, and Major Burleigh demanded possession of the Indian goods, to which demand the Captain of the Morrow reluctantly complied. No further opposition being made, Major Burleigh's men, by his order, then commenced discharging the cargo, and a large quantity of flour, bacon, and merchandise, was landed and securely stored; and the prospects now are that a large portion of the cargo will be saved, though in a damaged condition. The following particulars were gleaned on the spot, which may be of interest:

The J. G. Morrow is a small craft, built for a ferry boat for the Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. Co., at Atchison, Kansas, and is now owned chiefly by Senator Pomeroy, of that State. Up to the time of the snagging, the passage had been a rapid one, and gave full satisfaction.

Crops in Europe.

[From the N. Y. World, 18th.]

By the last arrivals we have the London *Mark Lane Express* and *Agricultural Journal* of Sept. 2. The leading topic, at this season, is of course the results of the harvest, on the continent as well as in the British Islands.

An article, written by a correspondent of the *Express*, who says he has closely observed the crops in travelling for many years through the northern and midland counties, sustains the statements already published in *The World*, by asserting that it is "quite out of the question to suppose that the [wheat] crop can be anything like an average."

"The wheat plant," he adds, "suffered too much during the winter from wet in all heavy soils, even where well drained, and had so much cold to contend against in the spring, that it never recovered itself."

Barley presented a much better appearance than the wheat, he adds, and "will be found a good crop." Oats were light, but "promise excellent quality."

The review of the British corn trade, in the *Mark Lane Express* for the week ending Aug. 31, winds up its remarks on the crops of France, Germany, Portugal, and Italy, as well as those of the British isles, by saying:

"With all the favorable weather we have had here and on the continent, rates have been firm. *Wheat is not anywhere plentiful*; rye is short in Germany, maize seriously so in Italy, and potatoes are generally doubtful. *Low prices, therefore, if reached, must be transient.* The harvest not being satisfactory in Portugal, all corn (grain), excepting maize, is admitted free of duty to the 30th of April of next year."

Action of the Kentucky Legislature.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 19, 1861.

The House, to-day, concurred in the Senate Military bill, giving the Military Board power to call in arms. The Senate adopted the resolution authorizing the Board to place the State arms and munitions under General Anderson's orders.

Gov. Morehead, H. F. Simrall, R. T. Durett, W. N. Haldeman and Barr were arrested at Louisville, last night, for treason. The Louisville *Courier* was not issued to-day, but it is reported will resume, with a loyal tone.

The war fever is high. Large encampments of Home Guards are to be immediately collected at this and other points.

The secessionists are low spirited. It is said the Governor will sign all the war resolutions.

The Federal troops certainly have Muldraugh's Hill.

From Ironton.

Mr. Robert L. Lindsay arrived in town yesterday afternoon from Ironton, and informs us that a skirmish occurred on Thursday, 17th inst., at Black River, about twelve or fifteen miles southwest of Ironton, between three companies of Indiana cavalry and a body of secessionists under the command of the notorious Thug and murderer, Benjamin Talbot. The Indianians discovered the gang and made a rapid charge upon them, killing five and taking four prisoners, besides thirty-five horses and a quantity of arms. The balance of the rebels took to the hills like so many squirrels, and were soon lost in the bushes and mountains. The Indianians pursued them some distance, but the rebels knew the country so well that they eluded their vigilance.

A new fort is being erected by our troops upon a hill between Ironton and Arcadia. It is a fine commanding position. The Nebraska First and the Illinois Twenty-first were also busily engaged in throwing up earthworks for defense. The Knob will soon present a formidable appearance, and be able to resist a considerable force.—*Missouri Democrat*, 20th.

The New Regiments in Ohio Full.

Columbus, O., Sept. 19.

By reports at the Adjutant General's office to-day, it is shown that there are now ten additional regiments in Ohio, with muster rolls complete. Gen. McLaughlin, of Richland, has an order from the Secretary of War to raise a regiment of cavalry. Ten more prisoners are *en route* for Columbus from Rosecrans.

The Wounded of the 19th Illinois at the Military Hospital—One Man Dead.—We have the following report to make of the condition of the wounded soldiers at the Military Hospital last night:

S. T. Seabock, Company G, Madison county, Ill., with a badly mangled leg, died at 8 o'clock last evening.

John Blackburn, Company B, Toulon, Stark county, Ill.; who has had the amputation of his thigh, is still in a doubtful condition as to recovery.

Abraham Pursing, Company G, White Pigeon, Mich., with fracture of a leg, is also seriously injured, and it is not certain whether the limb will be saved.

Frank Hardy, Company I, Galena, Ill., with fractured thigh, is doing well.

Augustus Wirth, Company I, Galena, Ill., has broken ribs.—*Cincinnati Commercial*, 20th.

Arrival of Company H, 19th Illinois.—Company H, Capt. F. A. Garriott, 19th Illinois, which was left in charge of the wreck, night before last, arrived last night, and marched into the city, and took supper at the Gibson House about half past ten o'clock. This company made thorough and complete search for the wounded and dead about the place of the accident.—*Cin. Gaz.*, 20th.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

MUSIC FOR THE TIMES.—A ... Address "M. H.," Post Office Box 1...

WANTED—An active boy, (who can come well recommended) to work in the Fancy Store. Apply at Mrs. ... JOHNSON'S Ice Cream Saloon, cor. Madison and Clark sts.

WANTED—A Situation in a ... by a respectable girl, who can be well recommended ...

WANTED—A Situation as Book-Keeper by a man who has had ... years experience as Office Clerk ...

WANTED—A Baker of several years experience in Hotel and Restaurant work ... Address RICHARD EDWARDS, Baker, Chicago.

FOR SALE.—A fine Saddle and Carriage Horse for sale ... F. C. WILDER, 31 Clark street.

TO RENT—The new first-class Brick Dwelling House, No. 12 Third avenue ... JOSEPH PALMER, 179 Lake street, or at 15 Third avenue.

TO RENT.—Cottage House with good Barn and Garden ...

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between David Burns and John Smith, under the firm name of Burns & Smith, is this day dissolved. ... DAVID BURNS. Chicago, Sept. 20th, 1861.

MILITARY OFFICERS TAKE NOTICE—Swords just received. Belts and Sashes made to order. SHOULDER STRAPS and CAP ORNAMENTS ... at BOWEN'S Glove Store, No. 79 Clark street, (upstairs), over U. S. Express Office.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.—163 Dearborn st., opposite the New Post Office. Parties desiring help of any Nationality, can be suited by applying at 163 DEARBORN STREET, Or addressing MRS. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3245.

LOST—A heavy pair of Gold Spectacles, with the initials "J. M. H." on the bows. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at this office.

LOST—On Harrison street, between Clark and State streets, a Black Silk Shawl, with brocha border. ...

$3,000 WANTED FOR TEN DAYS, for which $100 will be paid. ...

STRAWBERRY WINE.—Strawberry Juice, fermented, without drugs or adulteration. "Wilson's Seedling Wine" by itself. ... H. P. STANLEY.

FOR SALE—A fine residence on West Washington street, near Union Park. ... F. C. WILDER.

MR. DYE'S PIANO AND VOCAL CLASSES ...

DEVON BULLS FOR SALE.—There are for sale at the Summit Farm a few DEVON BULLS, Of different ages, from imported stock. ... John Wentworth, Chicago, Ill. CHARLES L. REED.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—Persons in want of ... 45 LASALLE STREET. ... A. M. TALLY.

STEAM BOILER AND ENGINE FOR SALE. A ten to twelve horse Boiler and Engine for sale at the cheapest rates for cash at 45 Lasalle street. A. M. TALLY.

A BARGAIN.—House and Lot ON OAK STREET, Buffalo. Lot twenty-four feet in front by sixty feet; House of brick, two story and basement ... Apply at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, Chicago.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of DENISON & CALKINS, Was dissolved on the 16th inst. by mutual consent. ... E. H. DENISON, A. G. CALKINS. Chicago, Sept. 18th, 1861.

E. H. DENISON, successor to Denison & Calkins, will continue the Commission Lumber Business at the old stand, on Lumber street, west end of Old street Bridge.

WOOD AND COAL.—1,000 Cords Long Body HICKORY, MAPLE AND BEECH WOOD, FOR SALE LOW. 500 Tons Choice HAZLETON, LEHIGH, LARGE AND SMALL EGG COAL. A. B. MEEKER, Dock foot of North Market street.

PEACHES, PLUMS, &c., To be had all the year round, AT SUMMER PRICES. VAN SCHAACK, 47—State Street—47 SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE, Has a large stock of FRUIT JARS FOR 1861, IN GLASS, EARTHEN AND TIN. Jelly Pots, Enamelled Preserve Kettles, &c. Excellent Sealing Wax for sealing up Old Cans. General dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

TO CITY AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS. Just Received: 50 gross Spalding's Glue, 10 " Spalding's Throat Confections, 10 " Cephalic Pills. NEW YORK PRICES FOR CASH. J. H. JOHNSON, H. R. LANDON, Agent. Cor. State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS, JUST RECEIVED BY W. M. ROSS & CO.

FOR SALE—ROCKAWAYS, Open and Top Buggies, Light Trotting and Two Seated Extension Top Buggies, BUSINESS WAGON, ALSO, Three Open Buggies—second hand. ... At Carriage Factory, corner State and Twelfth street. H. WILLIAMS.

CHILDREN'S GIGS, Carriages, CABS CARTS, CHAIRS CRADLES, &c. Wholesale and Retail, at 88 Lake street. ... BARNUM BROS.

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One Square, one insertion ... One Square, one month ... One Square, three months ... One Square, one year ...

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Auction Sales.

HORSE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, &c. AT AUCTION. TODAY (SATURDAY), Sept. 21st, at 10 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 46 Lake street, a fine CARRIAGE HORSE, GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL CARPETS, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, Sept. 21st, at 9½ o'clock, ... PARLOR, BEDROOM AND DINING ROOM, ELEGANT MARBLE-TOP CHAMBER SUITS, ... GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, CHICAGO, ILL.

LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF NEW FURNITURE, &C., AT AUCTION, BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. At their Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 21st, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, Wool Hats, Shawls, &c., &c., AT AUCTION, BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Will sell for cash, ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, At their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Will hold their next regular Boot and Shoe sale to the trade, on ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 26th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, At their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, (Opposite the Tremont House.) ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

JEWETT & CO.'S SALES, At 56 Dearborn Street. SATURDAY, Sept. 21st, at 10 o'clock ... general Groceries.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY TRADE SALE OF CHINA CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, Silver-Plated Castors, Japaned Waiters, &c., AT AUCTION, By H. ALEXANDER, at his rooms, 107 Dearborn Street. On WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. ...

BY S. NICKERSON. Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK, THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, ... Chicago, Aug. 22d, 1861.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE. No. 107 Dearborn Street, HUGH ALEXANDER. Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships, CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA, BOSPHORUS. ... CLEGHORNS, ... & CO., General Western Agents, 15 Lasalle street, Chicago. ☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. A COMBINATION OF Iron, Sherry Wine and Peruvian Bark. Forming the most POWERFUL TONIC, POWERFUL INVIGORATOR, ... SMITH & DWYER, Druggists and Chemists, 94 Lake st., opposite Tremont House.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND FARES To Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Liverpool, &c., &c. BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. Four Trains leave Chicago daily for all parts of Canada and New England. WEEKLY MAIL STEAMERS Between MONTREAL and ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND. ... JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, ... WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

FORSYTH'S OIL, CARBON OIL, REGENT OIL, DOWNER'S OIL, Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps, AT NOBLE'S LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 175....LAKE STREET....175.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada ... JAS. WARRACK, ... M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

CASH PAID FOR CAST IRON SCRAP. OLD COPPER AND BRASS, By ... CRANE & BRO., ... West Lake street.

[Masthead illegible]

The learned Vattel in his Law of Nations—a work more frequently quoted as authority on the measures of which it treats than any other—lays down the principle as indisputable that war creates the power and the right to give freedom to the slaves of an enemy, *or of a friend*. That is, that the executive power, or the military commander of a nation, in time of war may rightfully emancipate the enemy's slaves or their own slaves. Acting under this principle, Gen. Jackson gave freedom to a number of slaves of our own citizens at New Orleans in 1815, and Congress always refused to entertain the thought of paying for them. Now, for our present purpose, it makes no difference whether we consider Jeff. Davis & Co., our enemies, or our friends. We may call them citizens of the United States or citizens of the Confederate States—it is all the same. No one will deny that we are *at war*. A sheriff's or marshal's posse of half a million soldiers, accompanied by two hundred armed vessels, five hundred pieces of field artillery, and a national debt of $500,000,000, is rather too broad a joke for these earnest times.

But if anybody is so green as to deny that we are engaged in a war, let him read the speeches of John Quincy Adams, published in another column showing that both war and *insurrection* carry with them the power to abolish slavery. Mr. Adams cites the example of Columbia, South America, where slavery was abolished, first, by the Spanish General Morillo, afterwards by the native General Bolivar, and where it remains abolished to this day. War or insurrection, even though it be servile insurrection, Mr. Adams holds to be sufficient warrant for the emancipation of slaves anywhere. And this power, he says, is vested either in Congress, or in the Executive, *or in the military commander*, indifferently.

Rising above all these views stands the law of self-preservation. From this supreme fountain flow all the rules which govern States, both in war and peace. Said Thomas Jefferson, on the 20th of September, 1810, in one of those wise and statesmanlike letters which he penned at Monticello: "A strict observance of the written laws is doubtless one of the high duties of a good citizen, but it is not the highest. The laws of necessity, of self-preservation, of saving our country when in danger, are of higher obligation. To lose our country by a scrupulous adherence to written law, would be to lose the law itself, with life, liberty, property and all those who are enjoying them with us; thus absurdly sacrificing the end to the means." Does not the law of self-preservation demand that the cause of this war, the cause of all our discord during the past thirty years, be removed? We put it to each man who has a son in the army, and who does not want his son's son to be sent to another war a few years hence, when slavery shall have again grown arrogant and belligerent. There are few people in the North who can be brought to admit that they wish slavery to last forever. But if the blow is not struck while we have the war power in our hands, *it never can be*. We have no choice but to put it down now or wait for servile insurrection to end it in tenfold calamity and horror. It is a fact recognized by all Southern statesmen, and affirmed by Senator Douglas himself, that slavery must have unlimited expansion, or it will expire in a grand social conflagration. As one eminent slaveholder expressed it, "If the slaves do not run away from their masters, the masters will run away from the slaves." We have not the precise words of Senator Douglas before us, but we can easily find them if anybody doubts the correctness of the assertion. He said, with straightforward and fearless logic, that if slavery were confined to its present limits, by and by the land would not support the superabundance of slaves, and there would be no alternative but insurrection or starvation. Nothing can be more obvious. Slavery exhausts the soil and demands new fields with wasteful and criminal rapidity. In a free State labor can be so diversified that only a small portion, comparatively, need be employed in cultivating the soil, as in New England and Massachusetts; and then if population increases too fast or too far, the whole world of free countries is open for emigration. But labor cannot be diversified in a slave State, because it is unsafe to educate the servile class. Ideas must be kept out of them. And when the population increases beyond the living point they cannot migrate to another slave country, because there are no more slave countries, because the world does not allow slaves to be carried on the high seas, because it is a physical impossibility to move such an institution as slavery from our country to another not contiguous. Is it not obvious that we have our choice between emancipation now and taking the horrid consequences of insurrection hereafter?

PEACE PARTY IN ILLINOIS.

The Mount Vernon *Guardian* publishes the proceedings of a "peace meeting" held at that place on Saturday, the 7th inst., attended by citizens of Jefferson, Wayne, Hamilton and Franklin counties. We learn from the *Guardian* that Major Noah Johnston presided, that James M. Pace, Esq., was appointed Secretary, and that addresses were made by Messrs. T. B. Tanner, James M. Pollock and W. B. Anderson. The following, among other resolutions, was adopted:

Resolved, That the endeavor to *coerce the seceded States* has had its fitting counterpart in the recent aggressions made upon the rights of free speech and a free press; and that the arrests without warrant, and the incarceration, without examination, of citizens not adjudged guilty of any crime, the denial of the right of petition, the unauthorized seizure and searches without sanction of legal process, and the conversion of our forts into military bastiles, demand, at the hands of a people jealous of their liberties a *solemn and indignant protest*.

Now we agree that "the endeavor to coerce the seceded States *has* had its fitting counterpart" in the other acts mentioned. We agree further that the enlistment of the regiments commanded by Cols. Lawler, Hicks, Logan, Haynie, Reardon, Dougherty, Fouke, and others of Southern Illinois, will have a fitting counterpart when the traitors they have left at home are severally nabbed and sent to keep company with Pierce Butler, Ross Winans, J. A. McMasters & Co. But Messrs. Johnston, Pace, Tanner, Pollock and Anderson have done the loyal cause one service. They have taught us what is meant by a "peace meeting." A peace meeting is a meeting to enter a "solemn and indignant protest" against every effort to save the Government from being overthrown.

GOING TO FIGHT.—J. B. Dorr, Esq., formerly editor and proprietor of the *Dubuque Herald*, and more recently temporary editor of the *Dubuque Union*, has determined to go into the military service in defence of his country. He is now engaged in raising recruits for the Twelfth Iowa regiment, and will probably have command of that regiment. Mr. Dorr is a man of courage, energy and perseverance.

☞ Philadelphia is moving in the matter of a Home Guard. The City Council have passed a resolution recommending that in future citizens shall close their places of business at 4 P. M., to enable all who are able to bear arms to perfect themselves in the school of the soldier, with a view to defending the city should it be attacked in case of any reverse to our arms on the Potomac.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—Col. Wallace is elected to Congress from Washington Territory by a plurality of 317. The following is the vote:

Wallace..... [illegible] Garfield..... [illegible] Lander [illegible]

Wallace's plurality 317.

All of the candidates were Union men.

ANOTHER SURRENDER.—The Albany *Journal* [illegible] the order to make light blue the military standard, [illegible] gray cloth is being rapidly dipped up to the true standard. The result will be a fine color for a few days, and then a shabby garment of all shades. Commissioners should keep their eyes open to this new dodge. "Shoddy" is sufficiently villainous at best, but if of "pie-bald complexion," it is intolerable.

Recruiting in New York.

Gov. Morgan, of New York, acting under the authority of the War Department, has taken in hand all the skeleton regiments being formed in the State, and before the close of the week he will have consolidated them into full commands, and put them upon a footing for immediate service. There are regimental organizations at Ogdensburg, Oswego, Westfield, Kingston, Auburn, Rochester, Syracuse, Saratoga, Cortland village, two at Albany, and two at Elmira, besides some twenty-five at New York city—all these having an aggregate of 10,000 men enlisted. The regiments nearest complete will swallow up the others, and it is expected that, with recruits who shall come in meanwhile, at least twelve regiments, of 1,000 men each, will be sent forward within the next week. Furthermore, in anticipation that the government will resort to drafting to fill up the army, the military authorities of New York have already commenced the enrollment of those liable to do military duty, in order to expedite matters when the drafting shall begin. The "ununiformed militia" is composed of all able bodied persons between the ages of 18 and 45, who are not specially exempted by law. Let the drafting begin.

OPINIONS OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

The Power of War to Abolish Slavery.

The opinion of John Quincy Adams on the power of Congress, or the President, *or military commander*, to abolish slavery in the time of war, has been often referred to since the present rebellion broke out, but has not been generally printed in full. The following is from his speech on the subject in Congress in April, 1842:

"I would leave that institution (slavery) to the exclusive consideration and management of the States more particularly interested in it, just as long as they can keep it within their own bounds, and not put the question to the people of the United States, whose peace, welfare and happiness are all at stake. If they call upon others of the Union to aid them on the subject, and they come to the Free States, and say to them, you must help us to keep down our slaves, you must aid us in an insurrection and a civil war, then I say that *with that call comes a full and plenary power to this House and to the Senate over the whole subject*. I say it is a War Power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion, or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to carry on the war, and must carry it on *according to the laws of war*; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and martial law takes the place of them. When the laws of war are in force, what, I ask, is one of those laws? It is this: that, when a country is invaded, and two hostile armies are set in array, *the commanders of both armies have power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory.*

Nor is this a mere theoretic statement. The history of South America shows that the doctrine has been carried into practical execution within the last thirty years. Slavery was abolished in Columbia, first, by the Spanish General Morillo, and, secondly, by the American General Bolivar. It was abolished by virtue of a military command, given at the head of the army; *and its abolition continues to be law to this day*. It was abolished by the laws of war, and not by municipal enactments.

I might furnish a thousand proofs to show, that under a state of actual war, whether servile, civil or foreign, the laws of war do, in all such cases, take the precedence. I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, *slavery among the rest*; and that, under that state of things, NOT ONLY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, BUT THE COMMANDER OF THE ARMY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES."

Nor was this a new or hasty position of Mr. Adams. In May, 1836, eight years before, he took the same ground, and fortified it by similar arguments:—

"There are, in the authority of Congress and of the Executive, two classes of powers, altogether different in their nature, and often incompatible with each other—the war power and the peace power. The peace power is limited by regulations, and restricted by provisions, prescribed within the Constitution itself. The war power is limited only by the laws and usages of nations. This power is tremendous, and it is strictly constitutional; but it breaks down every barrier so anxiously erected for the protection of liberty, of property, and of life. There are, indeed, powers of peace conferred upon Congress which also come within the scope and jurisdiction of the laws of nations; but the powers of the war are all regulated by the laws of nations, and are subject to no other limitation. I do not admit that there is, even among the peace powers of Congress, no authority to touch the slave question; *but in war there are many ways by which Congress not only have the authority, but* ARE BOUND TO INTERFERE WITH THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY IN THE STATES. Suppose Congress were called upon to raise arms, and supply money from the whole Union to suppress a servile insurrection, would they have no authority to interfere with the institution of slavery? The issue of a servile war may be disastrous; it may become necessary for the master of the slave to recognize his emancipation by a treaty of peace; can it for an instant be pretended that Congress, in such a contingency, would have no authority to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States? Why, it would be equivalent to saying that Congress have no constitutional authority to make peace. I suppose a more portentous case, certainly within the bounds of possibility—I would to God I could say not within the bounds of probability—where perhaps an Indian, a civil and a servile war combined shall make the South the battle-field upon which shall be fought the last great conflict between slavery and emancipation, do you imagine that Congress will have no constitutional authority to interfere with the institution of slavery? Sir, they *must and will interfere* with it—perhaps to sustain it by war; *perhaps to abolish it* by treaties of peace; and they will not only possess the constitutional power so to interfere, but *they will be bound in duty to do it by the express provisions of the Constitution itself*. From the instant that your slaveholding States become the theatre of war, civil, servile or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with the institution of slavery *in every way by which it can be interfered with*, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or destroyed, to *the cession of a State burthened with slavery to a foreign power*."

Rebel Account of the Hatteras Fight.

The rebel officers taken at Fort Hatteras, and now held prisoner at Fort Hamilton, New York, have had the sublime impudence to ask that their official reports of the action may be forwarded to the Confederate States. These reports are by Commodore Barron, Major Andrews, Col. Martin, and others, and do not differ from our accounts of the action. Major Andrews says of the bombardment:

The men of the channel battery were ordered to leave their guns and protect themselves as well as possible, the council of the commanding officers having decided that it was to be an action of endurance until our reinforcements came up. After a few shots had been fired, and it was ascertained we could not reach them, our guns ceased fire, and only answered the fire of the enemy occasionally, to show that we had not surrendered.

The shower of shot in half an hour became literally tremendous, as we had falling into and immediately around the works not less on an average, than ten each minute, and the sea being smooth, the firing was remarkably accurate. One officer counted twenty-eight shells as falling so as to damage us in one minute, and several others counted twenty in a minute. At a quarter to eleven o'clock a council of the officers was held, and it was determined to surrender. A white flag was raised, and the firing ceased at eleven o'clock. Thus, for three hours and twenty minutes, Fort Hatteras resisted a storm of shells perhaps more terrible than ever fell upon any other works. At the time the council determined to surrender, two of our guns were dismounted, four men were reported killed, and between twenty-five and thirty badly wounded. One shell had fallen into the room adjoining the magazine, and the magazine was reported on fire. It is useless to attempt a further description. The men generally behaved well. Nearly every commissioned officer, from the Commodore down, was more or less wounded, and fifty or sixty of the non-commissioned officers and men who would not report to the surgeon.

By way of Nashville, we learn that Captain Wm. F. Lynch, formerly of the U. S. navy, has been appointed flag officer of North Carolina, in place of "Com. Barron," and that he has left for Newbern, where nine steamers are ready with others to be added. The flag ship will probably be the "Gordon," formerly of the Charleston and Fernandina line. The land forces of the North Carolina coast, and as we have before announced, are to be under the command of Gen. Joseph Anderson.

LASALLE COUNTY.—The Republican County Convention assembled at Ottawa on Monday last, and adjourned after adopting a resolution to call a Union Convention at the same place on the 2nd day of October—the call to include all persons who are in favor of sustaining the Government in its efforts to crush out treason and rebellion. A committee was appointed to attend the Democratic Convention to be held on the 20th, and to notify it of the action of the Republican Convention.

☞ The Peoples' Ellsworth regiment, in New York, composed of picked men from each town in the State, is now nearly ready to take the field. Its rendezvous is at Albany. Capt. Alex. S. Webb of the army, (son of Webb of the late *Courier and Enquirer*,) has been tendered the Colonelcy, and will probably accept. The Lieut. Colonel is J. C. Rice, of New York city.

CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.—A son was born to the 37th New York Regiment, in camp, the other day, and they named him "Abe Lincoln" with great ceremoniousness. Father Tissot, the chaplain, performed the ceremony, while Lieut. Col. Burke and Captain Cavanagh stood god-fathers, and the surgeon, Dr. O'Meagher, sponsor. The natural father was somewhere in the crowd.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1861.

[illegible]

Nothing has occurred since last Friday to cause any excitement in this city, but notwithstanding, Madam Rumor has been upon a "Rampage" quite equal to those occasions which characterized Mrs. Joe Gargery. The telegraph has given you an account of the skirmishes near Lewinsville last week, and also General McClellan's *private* dispatch to the Secretary of War, which has got before the public as an official dispatch. That it was not official will be seen after a moment's consideration, for, in the first place, Gen. McClellan not being engaged in it, was not in position to make an official account. Second he is enough of a military man to address such a dispatch to the proper officer—the Adjutant General of the United States. But Rumor gets on his boots, and in a short time we had reports that General Scott, deeming himself slighted by not having the dispatch addressed to him, had resigned his commission; that Gen. McDowell felt that the remark, "We shall have no more Bull Run affairs," was a reflection upon him as a military commander, when it was only a hearty praise of the conduct of our troops, and that he was going to have satisfaction; that in consequence of all this there had been a long Cabinet consultation, and there was danger of instant explosion. Following upon the heels of this was the advance of the rebels towards Mount Olivet Church, and their vandalism, which filled the city with alarm. On Friday there was a heavy cannonade over the river—artillery practice, which brought all Washington to the house-tops, to catch a glimpse of the great battle. On Sunday morning we had sixty thousand rebels across the Potomac at Poolsville, in rapid march for Baltimore and Philadelphia!

Ostriches can swallow a handful of nails now and then, it is said, without injury to their digestive powers, but I maintain that it is impossible for a community to have good mental or moral health under such pabulum. Yesterday I believe nothing occurred, and everybody said, "How dull it is." In addition to all this, there was a report that Fremont had been superseded, which set everybody in a fever equal to that which sometimes convulses a little country community, when a half dozen gossips over their tea-cups discuss the character of a respectable young lady who stands high in the affections of the community, and suddenly premise that she is no better than she should be! So we go. Shall we ever get rid of our fever? Will it be possible to cool our blood, and become accustomed to plain, substantial fare, or are we to go on forever, like the cork-legged burgher of Amsterdam, increasing our speed, our love of the excitable and marvelous?

Is it inseparable with advanced civilization that we should thus keep up to fever heat? I doubt it. The Indians know anything about gossip, and excitement spun from nothing. Naturalists inform us that if spiders once lose their thread, or, in other words, if the reservoir which Nature has given them once becomes exhausted, it is all up with them—they can spin no web; but not so with the nimble-legged vermin which infest this city—they spin a web of lies every night out of nothing, and spread it over the whole country. To be here in the den, and to see what is going on, with impotent hands, is a weariness, and causes one sometimes to join with Cowper in the cry,

"O for a lodge in some vast wilderness!"

THE REBELS.

Things have not changed very much across the river since my last. The rebels seem to be restless. They move from place to place, as if trying to find the weakest spot in McClellan's lines. Let them look where they will, they will not find a very weak place. What are they to do? They have devoured the country around Manassas; they have made it sickly by their long occupation, and every day's delay, if we can rely upon the statements of Southern papers, is weakening them. They have a large army—without doubt, one hundred and fifty thousand, and perhaps two hundred thousand men. Their supplies must all be brought by rail. The outbreak of the war early in the spring, and the concentration of troops at Manassas, prevented great agricultural preparations in the counties bordering upon the Potomac, and from what I saw of desolation when the army advanced to Centreville, I know that by this time the region must bear some resemblance to Egypt after the locusts occupied the land in the time of that arch rebel Pharaoh. McClellan evidently understands that they are devouring themselves, and that he can afford to wait a few days longer, till he gets his green cavalry and artillerymen a little acquainted with their duties.

SKIRMISHES.

We have had several skirmishes of late, in every instance brought on by the rebels, and in every instance they have had the worst of it. Our pickets according to instructions have fallen back upon their reserves, which, I see by the Southern papers, is evidence of a rebel victory. By looking at Southern papers received here, dating from the 1st to the 9th of the present month, it appears that in these engagements we have lost six hundred killed, twelve hundred wounded, and about two thousand taken prisoners! They have lost in each engagement two or three killed and a half dozen wounded. Does not that remind you, Mr. Editor, of your imaginary battles in boyhood (perhaps you were not inclined to military imaginings, but I know of one who was), in which you always routed the "British," with great slaughter, without losing a man? Or perhaps you indulged in "town meetings," allowing your imagination to run to politics, in which your candidate was sure to be elected by a large majority; the principle in either case is the same, though I doubt if there is any principle at the bottom of the accounts in the Southern papers. No, secession is all of a price—deceit, fraud, corruption, demoralization.

SECESSION MORALS.

This brings me to speak of an instance of secession morality. A friend, a gentleman of veracity, informs me that last week he passed an evening in company with intelligent ladies, who are for secession. As the discussion of the contest grew warmer, they boldly maintained three things: that to secure the ends contemplated by secessionists it is right to throw trains from the track, as in Missouri, right to poison wells and thus cause the death of soldiers, right to violate an oath of allegiance! This is true, strange and unaccountable, though it may seem. If this is the legitimate fruit of secession, what if the scheme succeeds is before us, but barbarism of the blackest hue? Where is civilization? Where Christianity? Where humanity? Oh, what a record for this country; what a blot in the history of our country!

C.

INTERESTING FROM ROLLA.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP ROLLA, Mo., Sept. 16, 1861.

Col. J. B. Wyman, of the 13th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, is commanding this military post. He has under his command at present about six thousand men, and has doubly proven his ability and adaptation to the position—does more work every day and has a greater scope of country to care for than most of our Brigadier Generals have; and it has become a wonder to both officers and men under his command why true merit and military capacity should and has not been rewarded by the powers that be, with the rank and title of Brigadier General.

A detachment of about five hundred men from this post have been sent out to Salem, in Dent county. They resolved themselves into what they call Camp Williams. This body of men is composed of men out of all the regiments located here. They have also with them about two hundred mounted men. These are a battalion joined to the 13th regiment, Col. Wyman's. Companies A and F of this regiment are in the detachment under the command of Capt. Dutton, and the entire command are under Capt. Littlefield, of the 15th regiment Illinois Volunteers and the ranking Captain of the detachment. There is general rejoicing among the Union families of that neighborhood, that these men have come to their rescue. They have sent out pickets on guard for twenty or thirty miles from Salem, to seek after the rebel crew under the command of McBride. These men did occupy the village and county until our men were sent to settle the account Uncle Sam holds against them; but they refused to come to terms, and ran.

McBride's force is reported to be quite strong as to numbers, and a messenger just into camp reports the advance of this rebel leader toward our boys. This is cheering news to our battalion there, as they will as usual meet and try them a few rounds, however great their number. So if they come on, if our men can reach them any way, you may look out for a fight or a foot-race.

The detachment have taken considerable *contraband* property according to law, belonging to the secesh gentry, consisting of horses, cattle and colored people, the slaves of rebels in arms against the Government.

This leads me to a remark on Gen. Fremont's *Proclamation*. It was and is generally believed to be *just the thing* to reach the *heart of this rebellion*.

Even the rebellious parties *acknowledge* that it is a terrible blow, and sanctioned and carried out in all our dealings with those who have no scruples to destroy this Government, must weaken them, and ultimately bring the better portion back to loyalty, while the rebel leaders should and would be suspended on hemp. Gen. Fremont is in truth the "*pathfinder*," and thousands even in this country, thank God that they have such a leader in the West. A man who has *manly courage* to do right, and take an advance step and say to the country—'*Come!* this is the way out of our troubles. Does not Ethiopia stretch out her hand to God, and will He not use this government now as the ancient 'rod'—open a passage through the Red Sea where the oppressed may pass over dry shod and shout a song of deliverance?' I ask the American people—Is not the time near at hand when the millions of poor degraded and ignorant souls shall be enabled to sing the year of their deliverance that shall make heaven's arches ring and the pillars of hell to shake? May God in His Providence educate the nation to this feeling of *humanity!*

Major Partridge is now in command of the battalion composing the 13th regiment—Lt. Col. Gorgas has leave of absence. These two officers are highly esteemed by the soldiers, and are both military men. In the absence of Col. Gorgas, the Major has a fine opportunity to put in practice his knowledge and experience as an old teacher in years gone by. He is a good disciplinarian, and carries these principles into effect in his work upon the field. Adjutant Porter, who is so well known as one of Col. Wyman's Light Guards of Chicago, is a soldier. He is at his post day and night. His hands are full of duties, and he does them with promptness and skill.

The Chaplain introduced the temperance [illegible] … we hope that we may try and try … Havelock. "Our regiment is in fine …"

Our ambulances sent to Springfield … the wounded, have been … sick kept there. This is more of … humanity.

A messenger, just in from Springfield, says that there are about 1500 rebel troops there, and that they are nearly starved and naked; that he met a number of men who had little sacks of corn meal before them on their horses, and all said they had been to mill. … played a little smart with them, representing himself as a rebel … They revealed themselves to him in spite. … that all these deceived … and see that which seemed right to them is the way to ruin and death. Are they not blinded? "Having eyes, they see not," &c.

Since Sabbath last, more than six thousand men have been sent in great haste to Jefferson City. Old Jackson and Pierce and Raines and Parsons are about there. They are concentrating their forces on Jefferson City and Lexington, and it looks very much like an engagement very soon there. I have heard it hinted that a body of men were to make a rapid move from Rolla to cut off their retreat, as our army at Jefferson marches upon them. This is evidently the way to put an end to the war in this State.

M.

FROM PADUCAH.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PADUCAH, KY., Sept. 17, 1861.

Nothing has been more surprising to all beholders, and particularly those who have received their ideas of our armies from secession documents, than the general good behaviour of our troops. For the past four months their praise has been in every mouth, but I am sorry to say that in one instance since our arrival here our good name has been sullied by the lawless conduct of a squad belonging to the Illinois 40th, in plundering the house of a Paducah citizen by the name of Grace, on his farm just outside the city limits. It seems that they were helping themselves to fruit in the orchard, and finding the house empty of its inhabitants and literally full of the "good things of this life," they entered, and stumbling upon some twenty gallons of wines, brandies, &c., &c., imbibed until they were in good condition for exhibiting their destructiveness, which they accordingly did to their heart's content, to the great damage of the material interests of friend Grace, to the utter ruin of their own characters as soldiers, and to the serious damage of the reputation of all of us. Stern justice, however, is about to be meted out to the offending parties, to the delight of everybody in general and to their fellow soldiers of the 40th in particular. I never have seen a set of men more mortified than the rest of their own regiment seem to be, and nothing but the severest punishment will satisfy them. It is a matter of great gratification to be able to say that this is the sole instance in which our men have been so forgetful of their reputation as soldiers.

The action of the Legislature of Kentucky has fallen upon the rebels here like a clap of thunder in a clear sky. They fully calculated on a unanimous approval of the "extra constitutional sublime neutrality" policy, under which they have been so effectively aiding the rebels and killing out the loyalty of Kentucky Union men. They are taken "all aback," and the wiser among them are "taking to their heels" while yet there is time afforded them to make their escape to Dixie. On yesterday morning a gentleman living some 12 miles from here, seeing a lot of his neighbors who have been loud mouthed and blatant secessionists, with their "traps" packed up and marching with their faces toward the "land of cotton," he hailed them to know what they meant—in reply to which they swore that they could stand Lincoln's proclamation, Grant's proclamation, Fremont's proclamation, and all other "black Republican stuff," but the action of the d—d *Abolition Legislature of their own State*" was more than they could stand, or would stand. And so they shook the dust from their feet as a testimony against Kentucky, that she had disgraced herself by becoming *abolitionized*.

The "neutrality men" who were sincerely so are "trying to be resigned." Hope they'll succeed, for they seemed to have gotten the idea into their heads that if Kentucky would only command the sun to stand still, that it would in great haste obey. Notwithstanding the fuss and fury with which the secessionists greeted Fremont's proclamation, *it has, beyond all doubt, saved Kentucky to the Union*.

The want of a vigorous policy upon our side was strengthening the secessionists and weakening the loyal men here every day, and a few months more of such stupid tomfoolery as has hitherto made us the contempt of the rebels and an annoyance to our friends, would have made the secession kitten in Kentucky a full grown and furious cat, and the Union cat a starved kitten; but this indication of a fixed purpose to treat the rebels, slaves and all, according to the *laws of war*, has given this good old commonwealth a reaction which is demonstrated and exhibited hereabouts every day.

The rebels under the Right Reverend Father in God, Major Gen. Leonidas Bishop Polk, Esq., are now in Mayfield, some twenty-eight miles south of this place, where they are said to be accumulating troops and fortifying their position, and are as usual scouring the country far and near, preying on the people, disarming Union men and running them off, so that they are compelled to fly to our lines for protection. If we had a full regiment of cavalry they could, with the Union men who would join us and act as guides, keep the scoundrels within their picket lines, and make their sympathisers as quiet as pet lambs; but then Gen. Scott said that we didn't need cavalry, and so the loyal men, utterly unarmed, are left to their fate.

To-day, while I write, there seems to be a movement brewing, to judge from certain indications in and about the camp. It is possible that the rebels may march upon us here, but I am skeptical about it, though it is certain that we will move against them as soon as we can get wagons to transport us, for the sooner we attack them at Mayfield the better for us, provided we go in sufficient force. Let them entrench strongly there, and they have the key to this whole section of country. But if they are driven from there, they must retreat into Tennessee and content themselves with defending their own soil. They boldly say that they will take "Jackson's purchase," (which is the name given to all that portion of Kentucky lying west of the Tennessee river,) out of Kentucky and attach it to Tennessee, and unless they are driven out of here soon, they will hold a mock convention and declare it out of Kentucky and the Union, and in the Southern Confederacy. A portion of the force from Bird's Point, Cairo, and Fort Holt, just opposite Cairo in Kentucky, sailed down the Mississippi last week, and are said now to be at Blandville, Ballard county, which is about the same distance from Mayfield that Paducah is; and if this be so they will certainly start to-day or to-morrow and attack the forces at Mayfield simultaneously.

The other night we had an alarm in camp from the firing of the pickets upon a milkman, who refused to obey the admonition to "halt." The result of the firing was, three musket balls in his horse, killing him, and a slight wound on the scalp of his daughter, who was riding by his side in the wagon. He declares that he did not hear them. He is believed by those who know him. Yet the pickets who were 40 rods distant say that they plainly heard the command to halt given three times before the firing. I am told that the same man had a lot of vegetables which he was sending to Cairo, confiscated by the secessionists, so that he seems to be doubly unfortunate. The order has come to be ready to march at a moment's notice. This looks like business.

S. H. E.

A Patriot's Offerings.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Honor to whom it is justly due induces me to call your attention to one of the thousand evidences of genuine patriotism which now moves the stout hearts and strong arms of the North, in this hour of the country's peril. James Davis, Esq., a worthy citizen living near Barrington, a station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, in this county, has a family of seven noble boys. The father and mother have given six of them at the call of their country, to defend its life and honor. One by one they have gone out from the light and love of home, and now, in different parts of the land, they rally at the drum-beat or the bugle-call, under the old battle flag of the Fathers, ready to die, if need be, to save the country of their love from the vandalism that would smite it down. No necessity compels them to go, and yet the father and mother will send forth the seventh and only remaining son when old enough to bear a musket, if the country needs the sacrifice. Knowing these facts, and wishing to challenge the world to produce an example of sublimer patriotism than this, I have taken the liberty, without the knowledge of the parents or their brave boys, to offer you these items; which, if you please, you may transfer to your columns. Yours, truly, H. C. B.

Chicago, Sept. 19th, 1861.

Iowa State Fair.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

IOWA CITY, Sept. 19, 1861.

The 10th regiment, quartered in the Fair grounds, will be removed to-day into tents outside. Entries are coming in quite rapidly, and all the indications are favorable for a successful exhibition, if the weather be propitious. A citizens' premium is being raised of $100 for the fastest trotting stallion. This will secure the attendance of the celebrated "Blackbird," "Tom Hyer," and "Young Bashaw," of this State, and probably some flyers from Illinois. The Fair commences Tuesday, the 24th.

W.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES.—What remains of this once proud organization has been ordered to Fortress Monroe, to learn good manners under the instructions of Gen. Wool. Their departure (unlike the first,) was singularly devoid of public honors, and the fact occupies but a brief two lines in an obscure corner of the papers.

EXPELLED.—Edmund Randolph, a prominent secessionist of San Francisco, has been expelled from the Pioneer Association, for uttering treasonable sentiments. He is a Virginian.

GOOD FOR DISCIPLINE.—The Court of Inquiry in the case of Col. Dixon S. Miles, for drunkenness at Bull Run, has been indefinitely postponed by orders.

[illegible] … by their chairmen, reported the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we fully approve of the recent Proclamation of Major Gen. John C. Fremont, [illegible] freeing the slave property of the rebels in Missouri.

[illegible] of affairs in Missouri, and the enormities practiced by rebels towards loyal and union-loving citizens, we most fully regard the Proclamation of Gen. Fremont as dictated by sound wisdom and as imperious necessity, and adapted to stay the tide of villainy and murder now so unhappily rife in that unfortunate State, and to crush a rebellion inaugurated by wicked men for an unholy cause. Therefore also,

Resolved, That we do by all means approve of the recent letter of President Lincoln, modifying the Proclamation of Gen. Fremont in relation to the confiscation of slaves.

Resolved, That as the war is avowedly waged by traitors for slavery, common sense teaches that the one should cease—that we have got to weaken or destroy the other. Therefore, further,

Resolved, That in our opinion *the Government weakens and jeopardizes the loyal cause by its timidity in relation to the matter of slavery*.

Resolved, That the removal of Gen. Fremont from his present command, or the indication thereof, would, in our opinion, be prejudicial to the best interests of the loyal cause, and would be viewed with profound regret by the loyal men of the loyal States.

The resolutions were ably supported by S. T. N. Nelson, T. G. Turner, H. C. Gilbert, Jas. W. Gilbert and Judge Skeels, whose speeches were frequently interrupted with enthusiastic applause. Doctor Markham spoke in opposition; after which a vote was taken and the resolutions were adopted, only two voting against them.

It was then voted that the proceedings be published in our City papers, the CHICAGO TRIBUNE and the Detroit *Free Press*, and that copies be sent to President Lincoln and Gen. Fremont. The meeting then adjourned.

O. B. CLARK, Chairman.

JOHN ROOT, Sec'y.

Gen. Fremont's Position.

[From the Keokuk Gate City.]

We believe that every loyal paper in the North, and the majority of those that sustain the Government in the South, are on the record in approval of Fremont's Proclamation. The patriotic masses of the North rejoiced at the manifestation of vigor and pluck exhibited by it, and all took new heart and hope under its inspiration.

The emasculation of that proclamation, and the repudiation of its policy by the President, has cast a general gloom of mingled grief, indignation and despair over all countenances on our street, except some half dozen who hang around "Secesh corner" to rejoice in the calamities of their country.

The Bull Run disaster was a terrible defeat at the hands of the enemy, through the blundering incompetency of our friends, and while the people were cast down and chagrined, their indignation was excited against the enemy and their spirits rose to meet the occasion. But in the present instance *our hopes are all blasted* by the deliberate determination of our friends and rulers, and the policy thus inaugurated seems to preclude the hope of any back bone to the Administration in all time to come. *Our own Administration has exhibited in this act a more anxious solicitude to guard the tender point of the treason oligarchy than even Jeff. Davis himself.* The ordinary property of rebels may be confiscated, their lives may be taken, but their negroes—their vital point and the life-blood of the rebellion—are bound, by so sacred a tie, that no act of treason, no peril of the country, no sacrifice of the lives of loyal men, is regarded as just cause for severing the cord of servitude. It would almost seem that Northern as well as Southern armies are called into the field for the "protection of the rights" of disloyal slaveholders. The Constitution of the United States is a bond between those who acknowledge its authority, and under that, the loyal men of the North are pledged to the loyal men of the South. We acknowledge that obligation, but we protest and shall continue to protest against the idea that we are under obligation to traitors who have forsworn their pledged faith, and repudiated the Constitutional bond between us. We are not bound to regard their rights of property in man; we are not bound to hold that right more sacred than the real and personal estate of traitors, and of higher sanctity than their own lives.

The prospect is dark and lowering, and he that would seek a ray of hope for our afflicted country must raise his eyes to a Power higher than earthly potentates and presidents, and a law higher than that of Congress.

[From the Rock Island Argus (Democratic).]

A GREAT MISTAKE.—The President has shorn Gen. Fremont's proclamation of the very point in it calculated to strike terror to the heart of treason. The following is his letter:

* * * * * *

The act alluded to only confiscates slaves who bear arms against the Union, or work upon fortifications, or in camp, or slaves who are used in any way in aid of the military rebellion. Slaves can, according to that law, stay on the plantations and raise food for the traitors and still the traitors be protected in their property. We do not believe in that doctrine, and we think the President has made a great mistake in interfering with the good work Gen. Fremont was doing. The entire property of a traitor should be confiscated. No matter whether his teams or his negroes were used to build fortifications, he should instantly be deprived of every dollar of property, and, as far as he is concerned, the property should be annihilated, thus depriving him of any means of aiding treason. All the property, except the negroes, should be converted into money and the money placed in the treasury. The negroes should be free. All the property the slaveholder has in the negro is his labor. Of course, the Government ought not to set up a slave market, and the only way to do with the slaves is to give them their time. It wouldn't look very well for a nation that prohibits the slave trade to go into the slave trade herself. Gen. Fremont was right, and we regret that the President has shorn his proclamation of the point calculated to cripple treason in its tenderest spot.

The Cleveland *Herald* thus sustains the position taken by Fremont as against the veto of the President.

The more the people reflect upon this proclamation of freedom to the slaves of rebels, the more fixed becomes the belief that such proclamation was not only just right in principle, but most opportune as to time. The people are thoroughly tired of throwing tufts of grass and soft persuasion—like the old gentleman in the primer who "caught a rude boy in one of his trees stealing apples"—to try what virtue there was in stones. It is this feeling that causes the country to welcome the vigor shown in the arrest of traitors—and without questioning, for an instant, the mode of arrest, whether authorized by formal process or merely by telegraphic dispatch to the officer from the Government at Washington.

The fault found with Fremont's proclamation is that it transcends the scope of the act of Congress. But his proclamation has nothing to do, necessarily, with that act. It is based upon a law as broad as the earth; that in war the property of your enemy,—like his life—is to be taken wherever opportunity offers. Fremont's proclamation is founded upon a higher law than a mere act of Congress—the law of nations. Fremont in a Slave State considers slaves as the law of that State considers them—property. As such property those belonging to the rebels are confiscated. But of course after confiscation the Government cannot hold them as slaves, and by such confiscation it has perfect control of them, the only thing that can be done is to free them. All that a slave is worth to his master is his services and when such services, are once forfeited they should be forfeited forever, and as no one can claim such services, freedom naturally follows.

But we are not sure that this proclamation is not in aid of that very law which it is claimed it contravenes.

A Visit to Gen. Fremont.

[From Schuyler Colfax's paper, South Bend Register, 19th inst.]

Just before going to press, we have returned from a visit to St. Louis, the headquarters of the Military Department of the West, of which Gen. Fremont is the Major-General commanding.

The General's quarters are in a beautiful building on Choteau Avenue, owned by Mrs. Brant, (a cousin of Mrs. Fremont's), and tendered by her for his use. Here are arranged all the vast plans for the occupancy of Memphis, the reopening of the free navigation of the Mississippi, the second victory of New Orleans, the re-annexation of Texas, and the deliverance of Missouri from the rebel armies that have invaded its soil from Tennessee and Arkansas, aiding its own traitors in their work of destruction. Here, too, reside his family and part of his staff; and its rooms are converted into business offices, telegraph office, &c., while sentinels guard its gates, and the starry banner of beauty and glory waves over all, by night and by day.

As to the "barricades," and the alleged "inaccessibility" of Gen. Fremont, it is but simple justice to him to say, that the pressure for personal interviews with him has been unparalleled; were the days an hundred hours long, he could not have complied with them. Overtasked as his Secretaries have been, it is possible, and quite probable, that some have been excluded who ought to have been admitted, although every communication *in writing* has passed under his eye. When Gen. Fremont saw that this discrimination had provoked so much censure, he endeavored to satisfy these demands on him if possible, in a larger degree.

We will give one day's experience that we happen to know of. One committee consumed over an hour, and so on through the day. That night he worked till after midnight, examining the daily reports he requires from his subordinates, civil and military, ordering movements of troops, and all the numberless details required of the head of a Military Department. The next morning, by five, he was again at work; and when we breakfasted with him at ten, he excused himself for the lateness of the hour at which he had invited us, by alluding to the pressure of business, and the fact that in the earlier hours of the day, he was free from interruption. After these five hours of labor before breakfast, he partook of a spare meal of corn bread, beefsteak and tea, and was called back to his office long before the rest of us had finished. While Gen. McClellan at Washington, even with the aid afforded by the President, and the War Department, finds it necessary to deny himself to nearly every civilian who calls on him, some allowance should be made to Gen. Fremont, when he gives over eighteen hours per day to the country.

He looks older and more careworn than when we last met him, three months ago, just after his return from Europe. His wife, who assists him in a thousand ways, examining voluminous documents, acting as secretary, &c., does not seem to have changed in the slightest degree since 1856, when her vigor and energy were so well known and so thoroughly esteemed both by friend and foe.

The proposed military movements … [illegible]

The arrest of Colonel Frank Blair, which will cause so much surprise throughout the country, is, we believe, a military arrest, not involving imprisonment, but suspending his military duties for the time. The charge is insubordination. Of all the details we are not advised; and [illegible] a friend, as our readers know, of both sides, very gladly suspend [illegible] until the evidence becomes public. We can say, however, that while we regard Frank Blair as amongst the bravest of men, we believe with the St. Louis *Democrat*, whose political devotion to Colonel Blair's interests is so widely known, that "the Pathfinder" is the right man in the right place, and should be cordially and loyally sustained in his difficult duties with all our hearts and by all our hands.

Gen. Fremont, we should have added, has not, so far as we know, indicated any intention of resigning. He may of course, at any moment, be superseded; but this we do not consider at all probable.

PROSPECT OF A FIGHT.

Two Opinions from Well Informed Sources.

[From the New York World (Washington Letter), Sept. 18th.]

Our main column, splendidly intrenched and encamped, holds the Virginia steeps of the Potomac, stretched from Alexandria to the Little Falls. The security of its connected defenses is beyond question. A reserve force is in strong possession of Washington, Georgetown, and the Tenleytown approach. Another column, much larger than I had estimated it previous to information reaching me to-day, subjects the upper Potomac, even to Harper's Ferry and all Western Maryland, to the rigorous guardianship of Major General Banks. The enemy, on the other hand, occupies Fairfax county in force, his lines running parallel with and within a league of our own, to the right and left extremes. He moreover opposes a threatening but inferior force to Bank's column up the river, and his batteries are in undisturbed position along the lower Potomac, at every spot commanding the channel and important inlets.

It is believed that the rebel leaders concede the futility of an attempt to cross the upper fords. A great battle can thus only occur in three ways. First—By Gen. McClellan's attack upon the enemy's position. Second—By his acceptance of the enemy's offer to fight in open field on the plateau between the rival encampments. Third—By the enemy's attack upon our line of defense.

There is no likelihood of the first contingency occurring, so long as Beauregard and Johnston keep their united army in its present continuous strength. Their forces are believed to be quite equal with our own. To attack them on their own ground—to assault and cross the range of hills extending from Munson's to Hall's—would be to wantonly throw all the chances of victory into their hands. No motive for a battle can possibly be so cogent with us as this reason against offensive measures. We are neither compelled or, this time, foolishly eager to fight. Our policy lies in maintaining our lines inviolate, until we can weaken and dishearten the rebels by a series of Fort Hatteras successes, and a stringent season and more stringent poverty have rendered impracticable the maintenance of their grand Potomac column. There is more chance of an open field engagement. The rebel army is offering battle as fairly—to all present appearances—as it can do by constant and harassing parallel occupation. The feverish desire of its leaders for a speedy issue is evinced in the ugly, irritating advances made at Lewinsville, Bail's Crossing and Munson's Hill. They are endeavoring, you may be sure, to goad us beyond endurance by repeated stings, until we shall take up the gauge daily thrown us, and meet them where they will at least have an even chance. There is no need of our risking even chances. Waiting, the result is in our own hands. The army grows stronger, more soldierly, more confident and patriotic, every day that the losses and discouragements of Bull Run recede into the past. We can supply and clothe, feed and drill our soldiers, so long as Northmen take the people's loan at the rate of a million dollars per day. A general engagement, then, can only follow a headlong and hopeless offensive movement by the enemy, in which I am sure that his columns would be shattered like surf against our frowning Arlington defenses, or his seizure of some eminence of which Gen. McClellan may deem it indispensable to dispossess him. In the latter event reinforcements might come to the aid of both contesting detachments, and the whole lines become hotly engaged. Such a battle would occupy more than one day for its decision, and would be indeed dreadful in extent and material. I repeat that to-day there are few indications of its nearness. Across the river our pickets are occupying their old positions. Yet I do not believe that Beauregard has made any important retrograde movement; he is still strengthening the position of an army scattered between Fairfax Court House and our lines, and meditating new devices for tempting us from the latter.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, (Washington letter), Sept. 18th.]

The result of the next encounter of the grand armies of the Potomac, will not be left problematic, and it is because the Commanding General is determined to make success more than morally certain, that an offensive movement will not immediately take place. While the army may be relied upon to repel, it is not in that satisfactory condition that warrants an attack. Its organization upon a thoroughly military basis, is not completed. There may be men enough and means enough, but that perfect organization which makes men and means most available, has not been attained. All this is going forward as rapidly as possible, but it is not within the grasp of Napoleonic genius to mould and shape an army of such magnitude into divisions and brigades as that they shall act with the unanimity of one man, in a month or six weeks.

The system of defences, too, is incomplete. Before the army advances the fortifications around the city must be placed in such condition that they can be held by the smallest number of men compatible with its safety in case of any disaster. The need of practical artillerists is more pressing than any other. Nearly every regiment is being searched for men experienced in that branch of the service. All such are required to report themselves immediately, and no man, who is qualified as a gunner, can do his country a better service, or more speedily hasten the hour of advance, than to report himself at headquarters.

Nor will there be an advance till the means of transportation are fully supplied. There will be no stopping when the army receives the orders to move forward, unless defeat should check it. The day the lines of the rebel army are broken, will see an organized subsistence department following our victorious forces, enabling them to push forward without delay. It will be too late then for the enemy to think of entrenching and fortifying. The master spirit that planned the first campaign in Western Virginia, and concluded it within a fortnight after the first forward movement, will drive the rebels southward with scarcely less rapidity, after the army is ready to take the offensive.

These immense preparations, looking as well to the impregnability of the present position as the ability to wrest a new one from the enemy, should check the impatience of the people, and inspire greater confidence in the ultimate result. There is no idleness in the army, not even inactivity. From the squad drill of raw recruits to the evolutions of battalions, and the movements of brigades, there is unceasing activity. Target practice is part of the daily routine, as well as firing by platoons, regiments, and even battalions. So perfect have some of the regiments become that volleys are fired with the precision and unity of a single piece. Picket duty devolves upon the best perfected regiments; they are thrown forward upon the lines, and exposed to the hazards of surprise by cavalry and infantry, and perfect their skirmish drill by actual encounter with the enemy's outposts. Much as shooting pickets is deplored, it has the signal advantage of inuring men to danger. Regiments that have been frequently detailed on picket, have acquired the coolness of veterans, and rather seek the excitement of such enterprise than avoid it. As new brigades are organized, they are moved across the Potomac, and assigned positions, where skirmishing is a daily experience. Freshly arrived forces take their places on the Maryland side, and act as reserves till in condition to join the main body. They are frequently required to make long marches, bivouac for a night or two, throw out pickets and go through the routine of duties that is required in an enemy's country. In these, and in manifold other matters, the army of the Potomac is "rounding into shape," and is becoming something better than an armed mob.

The army is wonderfully improved, and by the first of October a hundred or more thousand men will go out to battle in uniforms alike, in coolness veterans, and in unity of action and precision of movement regulars. It is with such a force, so disciplined, so equipped, so supplied, that the great blow which is to crush the heart of the rebellion is to be struck. Let us be patient.

North Carolina Volunteers Accepted by the Government.

The following order was issued from the War department on Tuesday:

"The commanding officer of the United States forces at Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina, is authorized to accept the services of such North Carolinians, not to exceed one regiment, as in his neighborhood may volunteer to take up arms for the United States, and to designate a regular army officer to muster them into service. The recruits will be organized in the first instance into a battalion or regiment, according to numbers. The mustering officer will make timely requisition for arms and other necessary supplies, and the commanding officer will, on the recommendation of the volunteers, propose such persons as he may deem suitable to officer the companies, battalion or regiment, that may, if approved, be commissioned by the President.

"By order, L. THOMAS, Adj.-Gen.

Killing Pickets.

Our advanced pickets suffered severely last night by being fired upon at several points along the lines, near Bailey's Cross Roads, and within a mile of Munson's Hill. Eight pickets of the New York Eighteenth were shot, and were brought in this morning. The Quartermaster of the above regiment stated, in the Quartermaster General's office to-day, that they have lost thirty men in killed and wounded during the last two weeks. The enemy is daily becoming more bold in firing upon our pickets.—*Wash. Cor. Phil. Press.*

SUPPRESSED.—The mails have been closed against the Franklin (N. Y.) *Gazette*, a secession paper edited by Judge Flanders.

Afternoon Dispatches.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Reports from Lexington.

MULLIGAN'S FORCE ENTRENCHED.

McCulloch's Army Moving North.

THE BATTLE AT LEXINGTON.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—A gentleman named King, who left a point on the Missouri river opposite Lexington on Wednesday night, and arrived here this morning, reports that a severe fight took place on Tuesday for the possession of three ferry boats, which lay at the levee.

Price's forces advanced on the boats in two bodies, one from above, and the other from below the town, and, after a very sharp engagement they were captured.

The boats were not in fair range of Mulligan's guns, his fortifications being situated so as to prevent him from commanding them completely, and his force was too small to admit of his making a sortie against Price's overwhelming numbers.

Mr. King says he saw twelve wagon loads of killed and wounded rebels taken off the field after the fight. He also says Price assaulted Mulligan's fortifications four or five times on Wednesday, but was repulsed each time with a loss of between 3,000 and 4,000.

Reinforcements from the North, probably under Gen. Sturgis, were expected to arrive late on Wednesday night, but as Price has possession of the ferry-boats, they would not be able to cross the river, and of course could be of little or no service to Mulligan.

King's account is quite incoherent, and entire reliance not placed on it here.

There's little question, however, that a battle had taken place, but details are yet unknown.

FROM LEAVENWORTH AND THE BORDER.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 17.—The latest accounts from the Southern border represent Rains marching, northward, and Lane's command following him.

It is difficult to obtain information of the movement of troops, owing to the necessity of secrecy.

About 1,000 rebels were at Platte City, 8 miles East of this place, yesterday, supposed to be on the march to join Rains or Price, crossing the River at or near Liberty. A portion of these have been engaged in the recent bridge-burnings on the Western Division of the Hannibal and St. Jo. Railroad.

A column of federals from points on the H. & St. Joseph Railroad, were in pursuit of them. The militia of the counties in Kansas bordering on the river, have been under arms the last two weeks, to repel any invasion.

The 2d regiment of Kansas volunteers arrived at this place on the 15th, from Rolla. They have been continually on the move for nearly three months. They had an enthusiastic reception by the citizens and military of the city, and were given a dinner at the hotels.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 17.—Considerable excitement was created here on Saturday, the 17th inst., by the appearance of the Confederate scouts on the opposite bank of the river.

A company of twenty mounted men were sent over from this place in the morning, who discovered a rebel camp of from 200 to 300 men, some six miles from the river.

An additional force was detailed in the afternoon, who killed several of the rebels and took six prisoners, with the same number of horses, and destroyed their barracks.

Only one of the Federal troops was wounded.

Yesterday a large force of rebels, supposed to be a part of the band recently encamped in St. Jo., made their appearance 4 miles below on the opposite shore, and attempted to cross the river in an old flat-boat, sending a part of their force to attract the attention of the Federals by firing into this city and Wyandotte. They were, however, repulsed.

It is believed they succeeded in crossing at the Sibley Ferry, 10 miles below, which they have possession of.

Last evening the city was alive with skirmishers of both parties. Several shots were heard, but no damage done.

CAVALRY SKIRMISH NEAR IRONTON.

IRONTON, Mo., Sept. 18.—A skirmish occurred on Thursday, at Black River, twelve or fifteen miles southwest of here, between three companies of Indiana cavalry, under Major Gavitt, and a body of secessionists under the notorious Ben Talbott, in which 5 of the rebels were killed and 4 taken prisoners and 85 horses and a quantity of arms captured. The balance scattered in all directions, and, being familiar with the country, eluded pursuit.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[N. Y. Herald's Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Gen. McClellan and several of his staff, this afternoon, went to examine our earth-works, garrisoned by a portion of Gen. Franklin's command. While viewing the enemy's position, Gen. McClellan discovered some 600 of the enemy approaching, about two miles distant. He immediately ordered several rifled cannon put in position, and sent his compliments to the rebels in the shape of a 20-pound shell; that exploded in their very midst, producing the wildest consternation. The whole force was seen to scatter and fly. There is no doubt that a large number were killed. The enemy did not return the fire.

Gen. McClellan, after disposing of this advancing force of rebels, directed his attention to a new battery recently thrown up by the enemy, a short distance south of Munson's Hill, known as Mason's Hill. He threw several shells and shot into their works, causing some of the hands to knock off. They were evidently surprised by this sudden opening of our batteries upon them, as they suddenly disappeared and did not return the fire.

Gen. McClellan returned to the city about 9 o'clock to-night.

A deserter from the rebel camp at Munson's Hill came into our lines to-day, and was immediately conveyed to Gen. McClellan's headquarters. He states that Gens. Beauregard and Johnston were both at Munson's Hill yesterday, and made a thorough reconnoissance of our position. He says there are only about 1,000 soldiers at Munson's Hill, and that the main body of the troops are at Fairfax and Centreville. He says that Jeff Davis was at these two points on Tuesday last, and reviewed the troops in person. He says he saw Jeff Davis at Munson's Hill yesterday, examining our works with a glass. He does not think, from all he has seen and could learn as a private, that there are over 100,000 men at all points. 15,000 were reported to have been sent from Manassas a few days ago to Northwestern Virginia. When asked when he thought the rebels were going to make an attack on our lines, he replied that they were daily expecting an attack from our forces. He says distinctly that he never heard the intention expressed by the rebels of making an attack on our entrenchments.

No action has yet been taken in the case of Col. Young, respecting his appointment to the command of a regiment of Kentucky cavalry.

This is the day fixed by the Richmond papers for the advance of Beauregard upon Washington, but there were no signs up to noon to-day, of such a movement. The position of the two armies remains unchanged.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—A recent order of Gen. McClellan declares that firing on an enemy's pickets is contrary to the usage of civilized nations. He therefore orders that there shall be no more firing on their pickets, unless it becomes necessary to resist an advance, or to return a fire commenced by them.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Flag Officer Stribling, of the East India Squadron, who says that Cochin China is at war with the French, who have possession of a considerable portion of the country, and are preparing for a vigorous campaign. Stribling remarks that Commodore Schenck has fully vindicated the insult of firing on the Saginaw by the Chinese, and that no further action is required on his part.

A company of infantry has been tendered to the Government from the Hawaiian Islands, and accepted. It consists of American emigrants and native Hawaiians. It is expected to come as soon as the news of the acceptance is received.

Hotel Destroyed.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 19.—While a ball was in progress in the Birdsey House, at Columbus, in this State, on Monday evening, a fire broke out in the hotel, entirely destroying it. Loss $5,000; insured $4,000. It was a large four story frame building.

NATIONAL LOAN.—Custom House Chicago, September 17th, 1861.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, a book will be opened on the 19th day of September inst., at this office, for subscriptions under my superintendence for Treasury Notes, to be issued under the act of July 17th, 1861. These notes will be issued in sums of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, one thousand dollars, and five thousand dollars each, dated 19th August, 1861, payable three years after date to the order of the subscriber or as directed, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually; such interest being at the rate of two cents for each day on every hundred dollars. For the convenience of the holder, each holder will have coupons attached expressing the several amounts of semi-annual interest, which coupons may be detached and presented for payment separately from the notes.

Subscriptions for such Treasury Notes will be received during fifteen days from the day of opening the book as aforesaid. No subscription for less than fifty dollars nor for any fraction of that sum can be received. Subscriptions of fifty dollars or one hundred dollars must be paid in lawful coin of the United States at the time of subscribing. Subscriptions of more than one hundred dollars may be paid at once; or, if preferred, one-tenth at the time of subscribing and one-tenth of the whole amount on every twentieth day thereafter until the whole shall be paid. No payment of less than fifty dollars can be [illegible], that being the smallest sum for which Treasury Notes can be issued.

Certificates will be granted in duplicate to subscribers for the amounts so paid, the original of which the subscriber will transmit by mail to the Secretary of the Treasury, when Treasury Notes, as aforesaid, will be issued thereto to said subscriber or his order, carrying interest as expressed in such certificate; but in cases where only a part of the amount subscribed is paid at the time of subscribing, Treasury Notes will be issued [illegible]

[illegible]

The Treasury Notes issued upon such certificates by the Treasury will be sent to the subscribers by mail, or such other mode as may be indicated by them [illegible]

JULIUS WHITE,
United States Depository.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, P. PALMER, 112, 114, 116 Lake Street.

DOMESTICS, Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50 Bales Stark Sheeting, - - - - - - 11½c.
50 " Lawrence Sheeting, - - - 11½c.
50 " Appleton do. - - - 11½c.
50,000 Stark Mill Bags, $37.00 per hundred.
20,000 Lewiston Bags, $35.50 do.
15,000 Cohoes Bags, $36.00 do.
15,000 Manchester Bags, $34.50 do.
20,000 Stark Bags, $36.50 do.
50 Cases Merrimac Prints, - - - - - - 9½c.
25 " American Print Works, - - - 9½c.
25 " Richmond Works, - - - - - - 9c.
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price.
30 " Cotton Flannels,
20 " Denims,
20 Bales Stripe and Tick,
200 " Batts,
25 Cases American De Laine, 17 to 18 cts.

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, SHAWLS, SILKS, ALSO, THE ABOVE AT RETAIL.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods, BEDDING AND FEATHERS.
P. PALMER, 112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

FASSETT & COOK'S PHOTOGRAPHS, No. 122 & 124 Clark St.
MR. S. M. FASSETT, After an extended tour throughout the East, has just returned with all the new improvements and adornments in the PHOTOGRAPHIC ART.
The most notable and astonishing of things NEW in Photography is a Patent Camera that will make 64 Photographs at one Sitting;
And as FASSETT & COOK have purchased the right to use it in Chicago, they can and will afford to the public advantages in BEAUTY and PRICE of Pictures IMPOSSIBLE to be obtained elsewhere.
FASSETT & CO. are just receiving $1,000 worth of BEAUTIFUL ALBUMS, Bought at the lowest cash prices, and will be sold EXTREMELY LOW.
Also, one hundred dozen Gilt and Rosewood FRAMES, all of which were selected by Mr. F. with great care.
Photographs in Water Colors and India Ink.
ALSO, IVORYTYPES
Are being produced daily in their utmost perfection and at greatly reduced prices.

MILWAUKEE MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.
RELIANCE WORKS OF Edward P. Allis & Co., (Formerly Decker & Seville.)
Nos. 290, 292 & 294 West Water St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, AND MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.
ALSO, Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work of every description.
EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS. SONTAGS, HOODS, CAPS, SLEEVES, SKATING CAPS, MITTENS AND LEGGINGS, Zephyr Worsteds, Canvass, Chenille and Silk, Head Dresses, Woolen Hosiery, MENS' AND BOYS' KNIT SOCKS, Ladies' and Childrens' Hosiery.
We have a very large assortment of the above goods, and our prices are low to suit the times. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock of Yarns and Hosiery.
SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 Lasalle street.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS, Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side.
Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead, LINSEED OIL, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box [illegible] E. W. BLATCHFORD.

ANOTHER FIRE IN WISCONSIN. HERRING'S SAFES AGAINST THE WORLD.
PORTAGE CITY, Wis., Sept. 5th, 1861.
Messrs. HERRING & CO., 40 State street, Chicago.
[illegible]
DEAN & SMITH.
☞ A complete assortment of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes always on hand. HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO., DEALERS IN IRON AND STEEL, Nails and Heavy Hardware, Recently Removed to 193 & 195 South Water Street.

GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM —OF— MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS & BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99 South Clark street, Chicago.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN [illegible] HUDSON BAY [illegible] FURS.
[illegible]
Furriers and Manufacturers, 107 Randolph Street.

GREAT CARPET HALL
HOLLISTER & WILKINS, 135 & 137—Lake St.—135 & 137
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS AND [illegible] Curtain, Furnishing, and Upholstery Goods.
We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.
PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS, GREAT CARPET HALL, 135 & 137.....Lake St.....135 & 137, UP STAIRS.

P. HAYDEN, New York. | W. Y. KAY, Chicago. | [illegible]
HAYDEN, KAY & CO., No. 238 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
Are now receiving from their manufactories at AUBURN, N. Y., NEWARK, N. J., AND COLUMBUS, O., THEIR FALL STOCK OF SADDLE, HARNESS AND Carriage Materials, Which, together with a complete assortment of Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Bows, Springs and Axles, THEY WILL OFFER TO THE TRADE FOR CASH At Prices that will not be Undersold.
HAYDEN, KAY & CO.
Have always on hand the largest assortment of PATENT DASH AND ENAMELED LEATHER, ENAMELED CARRIAGE AND OIL CLOTH, SKIRTING, SADDLE, COLLAR, AND Oak and Hemlock HARNESS LEATHER, Horse Collars, Horse Blankets, &c. Which, together with everything pertaining to SADDLERY HARDWARE [illegible] They will sell at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

STOVES!—STOVES!—STOVES! COOK STOVES, Of various patterns. PARLOR STOVES for Wood and Coal. OFFICE STOVES for Hard Coal. BOX STOVES for all purposes. Russia Iron Air-Tight Stoves. Also, the Famous RADIATOR HARD COAL BURNER AND SANFORD'S GAS BURNING STOVE. SANFORD'S PORTABLE CHALLENGE HEATER. Polished Steel Fire Irons. FIRE IRON STANDS, BLOWER HOLDERS, &c. Planished and Japanned Tin Ware. General Dealers in Housekeeping Articles, &c., &c.
☞ Call and examine our stock of Stoves and Furnishing Goods.
ALLEN & DALTON'S MAMMOTH HOUSEKEEPING EMPORIUM, 71 Lake street.

THREE POPULAR BRANDS GRAIN BAGS, For Sale Low by DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., [illegible] Lake Street.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD GOLD PEN —GO TO— TRELEAVEN'S Gold Pen Manufactory, 150 LAKE STREET, [illegible]
Every Pen of his make is of the best quality and warranted for one year. [illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES WANTED, By C. B. COBB, Commission Stock Broker, No. 9 Telegraph Building.

HOT AIR FURNACES. The public are invited to call and examine [illegible] NEW COAL AND GAS BURNING FURNACE AND STOVE, For Heating Churches, Stores, Halls and Dwellings. [illegible] NEW PATTERN COOK STOVES, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c. ☞ All kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron Work [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, [illegible] PROPOSALS. The undersigned will receive Sealed Proposals [illegible] GRAIN WAREHOUSE [illegible]

DEODORIZED BENZOLE, A SUBSTITUTE FOR SPIRITS TURPENTINE, FOR SALE BY LEWIS, PAGE & CO., 103 South Water Street.

Commission Merchants.

COMMISSION HOUSE.—The [illegible] WRIGHT & WHITNEY, [illegible]

T. MAPLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, [illegible]

DATER, STEWART & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 79 South Water st., Chicago, Ill. P. DATER, Jr. D. STEWART. J. V. CLARKE.

MORSE & YARWOOD, (LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SOUTH WATER STREET, Atkin's Building. ALBERT MORSE. [illegible] YARWOOD.

SHACKFORD & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Personal attention given to Sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and all Produce generally. Consignments solicited. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago.

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box [illegible] Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce on Commission. RICE FAY. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED. No. 20 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

MACQUEEN & GRINDON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Harder's Building, corner South Water and Wells streets, Chicago, Ill. Will give special attention to the purchase and sale of Provisions, Produce, &c., in this market. A. S. GRINDON.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. [illegible] Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at 88 South Water street, Chicago, General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c. [illegible]

A. PEUGNET, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally. Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block, N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets. [illegible] Liberal advances made on consignments.

CASH ADVANCES WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES Will be made on consignments to the above house of BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE GENERALLY. THOMAS NASH.

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, [illegible] MURRY NELSON. E. B. STEVENS.

Bedford, Meredith & Russell, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, Nos. 238 and 239 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

H. P. STANLEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, and dealer in Fruit and Produce, No. 18 South Water street, P. O. Box 326, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

ALLEN, VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the sale of Flour, Grain, [illegible] No. 10 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.

WILLIAMS & HOUGTELLING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 218½ South Water street, [illegible] W. D. HOUGTELLING.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 316 South Water Street, Chicago. A. CULVER. J. E. CULVER.

BAKER & SPAFFORD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office and Warehouse.......No. 21 South Water Street. Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Produce, &c., on commission.

FORD & NORTON, STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] SAMUEL A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 12 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6368, Chicago. [illegible]

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. [illegible] ALBERT E. NEELY. BENJAMIN F. LAWRENCE. WM. T. WINDIATE. EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water Streets. Advances made on consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 2 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE, General Commission Merchants, [illegible] Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Produce. No. 182 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. WATSON V. COE. WM. H. BOCK. S. L. UNDERWOOD.

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. [illegible] Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on consignment. No. 102 South Water street, corner of Clark.

Dentists' Cards.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. Kennicott has returned, with renewed health, and will continue [illegible] Office, 101 Lake Street.

D. C. FULLER, DENTIST, 85 CLARK STREET, Opposite the Court House, Chicago.

A. W. FREEMAN, Dentist, [illegible] WASHINGTON STREET, [illegible] P. O. Box [illegible]

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1861.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A — Albeste M miss, Ahearn Mary, Alden Mary miss, Alden C D mrs, Aldrich A M mrs, Akerly George mrs, Andrews E P mrs, Anderson Charlotte E miss, Anguish A mrs, Arthur Sarah M miss, Armstrong Ellen mrs, Armstrong Lizzie miss

B — Baley Sarah J, Baily J B mrs, Barry Catharin miss, Barker Amy mrs, Barnabther George mrs, Barber Harriet C mrs, Barnes Nellie M mrs, Barlow E L miss, Beach Emily L miss, Beldoma P mrs, Bedford Winfield mrs, Berry Fanny miss, Berry Margaret mrs, Best Sarah W mrs, Blatchford Emma J mrs, Billenstein Jacob mrs, Bodman A H mrs, Boyle Wm C mrs, Bostrop Jennie miss, Brown Sarah mrs, Brainard Welsey mrs, Bryant Charlotte, Brown Helen miss, Briggs Annie mrs, Briscoe Anna mrs, Booth Elizabeth mrs, Brightman Laura mrs, Bradley L A mrs, Bridgeman Hannah mrs, Brophy Eliza, Brakinridge Wm mrs, Brennan Ann mrs, Butterfield Margaret A mrs, Burton A E mrs, Burt J mrs, Buckmaster Augusta P mrs, Burns Eliza mrs, Byne Mary Ann miss, Burk Eliza miss

C — Canoon Anie miss, Carroll Nora Ann miss, Carpenter Charlott M miss, Carroll Margaret miss, Caughlin Bridget miss, Chapron Celestine miss, Cilley John mrs, Cline Kate Fonda miss, Clark Mary A miss, Clark Kate miss, Clancy Julia mrs, Coe Francis A miss, Collins Eliza P miss, Cook Sallie F mrs, Couch Elizabeth mrs, Comfort Margret miss, Cavanagh Kate miss, Connor Catharin miss, Connelly Mary, Conroy Mary miss, Crowe Bridget mrs, Cropsy Clarissa mrs, Crosby L mrs, Cutler Margaret mrs

D — Davison Martha mrs, Davidson A mrs, Davis Martha mrs, Davis Eliza miss, Daniels Ann miss, Delahunt Mary miss, Dixon Glinney miss, Densmore E M mrs, Devlin Eliza miss, Dickey Mary A mrs, Dickerman Emma miss, Derome E W mrs, Dooley Edward mrs, Dowling Margaret miss, Dormas Jennie miss, Donahue Mary Ann miss, Doran Margaret miss, Dore F mrs, Dodd H F mrs, Dodson Elizabeth mrs, Drummond Annie E miss, Degan Catharin miss, Dunn Hattie miss, Dyson miss

E — Edwards Charlott miss, Edwards Elizabeth mrs, Eaton Wm mrs, Earnest Celest miss, Edson Augusta mrs, Elder Louisa mrs, Everett Harrison mrs, Elliott Robert mrs, Evans Sarah mrs, English Margaret

F — Fair Fannie, Ferguson Jennie miss, Farnam Matilda mrs, Farman Agnes miss, Fatherer Hannah, Fellows Emma miss, Ferguson Martha miss, Fallon Maggie miss, Ferris Margaret mrs, Fay Angelina miss, Flemming Elizabeth miss, Flannery Margaret miss, Finley Lue S miss, Fish E W mrs, Fisher Margret miss, Fitzgerald M miss, Finch M M mrs, Fisher Mary Ann miss, Finnemore Jane miss, Foster J B mrs, Foster — mrs, Forsyth Jane mrs, Foster Mary mrs, Frisbie Elizabeth mrs, French Laura miss, Freeman Fanny miss

G — Gallagher Nancy miss, Gale Martha miss, Gamble Martha miss, Gipson J miss, Gloyd J B mrs, Giffney Johanna mrs, Gorman Mary Ann miss, Goodmen Katie miss, Goss D P mrs, Graham Mary E miss, Groundagne Lizzie miss, Gridlett Margaret mrs, Green Sarah mrs, Grace Margaret mrs, Gunn Daniel mrs

H — Hall Mary H miss, Hall Penelope mrs, Hally Ellen mrs, Hanchy John mrs, Hanson Mary miss, Harmon D W mrs, Harrington Mary mrs, Haywood Virginia miss, Hazard Nancy A mrs, Hazleton Roxy miss, Henry F Merrill mrs, Henry Ann miss, Herron H H mrs, Herbert Helen Francis miss, Hefferman James mrs, Helmer George miss, Heath Lizzie mrs, Hernandes Fannie mrs, Higgins Ellen mrs, Hill Ida mrs, Hickey Sallie mrs, Hitch Wm mrs, Holt J G mrs, Holt Temperance mrs, Horton Agnes miss, Hunter Clara miss, Hunter Elizabeth K mrs, Hunt Francis mrs, Hughs Elizabeth miss, Hanily C P mrs, Humphrey J E mrs

J — Jones Addy miss, Jones H mrs, Jones S mrs, Jones Angelina mrs, Jones Sarah A mrs, Jordon Nelly miss, Jones Sydney Bateman mrs, Jackson Hiram mrs, Jackson Mary miss, Jefferson Margaret

K — Kenny Eliza J miss, Karney Kate F, Keynan Mary miss, Kelly John D mrs, Kelly Rosanna, Kellogg Julia S miss, Keeler Abigal mrs, Kean Annie miss, Kemp Betsy miss, Kennedy Jas mrs, Kelsy Isabel mrs, Kirk Ester miss, Kimball Livonia miss, King Hattie miss, Killy Mary miss, Kimble Ann miss, King M F miss, Kirk Elizabeth mrs, Kirkpatrick Eliza miss, Kibbey Susan mrs, Krink Emily miss, Knight mrs, Knapp S W mrs, Knox Lottie miss, Knowles S S mrs, Kupley Susan mrs

L — Langdon J C mrs, Leonard H H mrs, Leyle Ann mrs, Lewis Eva miss, Livingston Ellen miss, Limb J O mrs, Lipscomb Susan mrs, Love Mary mrs, Lock Julia B miss, Louis Mary miss, Long Kate mrs, Lloyd Emily miss, Lyons Ann mrs

M — Mabey Thos E mrs, Mary Elizabeth mrs, Mack Margaret miss, Maitland Eliza E mrs, Maybaugh Ellen C, Mann Bell, Martin Lucena J miss, Melendy E S miss, Merrell M W mrs, Miller Anna E mrs, Minard Helen miss, Mitchell Mary L mrs, Mitchell Kate, Moshier Maggie miss, Moreland Josephine miss, Moore Bertha mrs, Moulton M Westie miss, Moss Sarah miss, Mott Susan E miss, Moony Mary miss, Mosher Ruby J miss, Mostin Rebecca miss, Morey Nancy mrs, Mumford Catharine mrs, Murray Mary mrs, McAdams Mary mrs, McCabe Maggie miss, McCann F C mrs, McChesney Wm E mrs, McDermott Mary, McGovern Ann mrs, McGuire Ellen miss, McGill S L miss, McGovern Elizabeth mrs, McHugh Margaret miss, McLane Jane mrs, McIntyre Catharine mrs, McKinzie Mary mrs

N — Nichols Daniel mrs, Nicholson C miss, Newton Martha miss, Nelson Louisa mrs, North Caroline E L miss, Nuton Malinda miss

O — O'Brien Mary, Oliver Manda mrs, O'Connor E M miss, O'Maley Catherine, O'Neill Kate A miss, O'Donnell Hattie miss

P — Pardo John mrs, Pancooke Jennie miss, Petrie Ellen C mrs, Phelan Margaret mrs, Peck Juliette, Perkins Lovinia C miss, Phillips Annie mrs, Penton Thos E mrs, Pitkin Carrie A miss, Powers Josephine E miss, Potts John mrs, Pratt Susan mrs, Pratcher Henry mrs, Prulance Eliza S mrs

Q — Quirl Mary miss

R — Redden Catharine, Reshet Henryette miss, Reed Alanson mrs, Riley Sarah miss, Robinson Geo D mrs, Robb Ann miss, Root Lydia S, Robison Martha miss, Robins Charlott miss, Robinson Mary miss, Rose Eliza A mrs, Robinson Caliata miss, Russell Armina mrs

S — Sawyer S mrs, Sacket Eliza A mrs, Scoville Mary E, Scott Josephine miss, Senter Addie miss, Sheridan J mrs, Shelby Jeannie miss, Shigley E J mrs, Sheahan Hannah, Shepard George mrs, Shoonover Rebecca miss, Smith Fanny mrs, Smith Lizzie miss, Smith Rosa miss, Smalley Mary miss, Smart Jennie miss, Simpson Mary miss, Smith Catharine miss, Smily Mary mrs, Snyder Walter mrs, Spalding D D mrs, Stanley Lovicia E miss, Stewart J mrs, Steere William mrs, Stratton Cornelia mrs, Summer Hattie E mrs, Sullivan Ellen

T — Taylor Duncan mrs, Thompson Cecilia mrs, Thompson Margaret miss, Thompson S B miss, Thomas A mrs, Thornton J mrs, Trussell Mollie A miss, Tucker Libby miss, Towey John mrs, Tucker Bridget

V — Varley Mary Ann mrs

W — Wagner Elizabeth mrs, Wakeman Alvira mrs, Weller Elizabeth D mrs, Walsh Ellen mrs, Welch Mary J mrs, Welch Harriet mrs, Whitker Lucy B mrs, Whitney Harriett mrs, Williams Maggie miss, Williams E R mrs, Williams Cad, Williams Caroline, Winchell Malinda miss, Wild Emma mrs, Winfield Mary F mrs, Wiggins Ann E miss, Willmot Margaret mrs, Winters Mary Ann miss

Y — Yancy Amelia mrs

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A — Allie Adolphus, Aswelt Nicholas, Andrus Chas A, Ashworth Chas, Adams Chas A, Adams Chas R, Asworth Chas, Austin D W, Adams W W rev, Ambrose D E, Alexander dr S, Andrews E A 2, Aluro E S, Abbott Edwin, Armstrong F, Andrus F C, Amelung H A, Adams J Q capt, Aker James, Allen James, Allison John H, Adkens John, Atwood Joseph, Armstrong John, Austin Wm J

B — Blodgett & Wallace, Beckers Oscar, Bennett Bros, Bartlett O B, Barnes Chas, Bennett Patrick, Barstow Chas, Beardsley C C capt, Blanchard P V, Baldwin D C, Babbitt Darious, Baldwin D F & co, Barnes E A, Baley E D, Baxter Rinaldo, Blatherwick E, Bille Erastus D, Barney Chas E, Blake E K W, Blake Rich A 3, Barnard E G, Barnard Francis E, Bangs Sidney S, Bartholomew S D, Babcock S S, Bennett Stephen, Beckman Fred'k, Barnes Geo W, Benedict T R, Bliss Geo H, Baxter T S, Blanchard Thos, Bissell T H, Bellows Theodore F, Barney Thos C, Bigelow Geo, Bissell Thos, Blakesley Harvey, Bailey Henry A, Beebe H T, Baker Henry, Blood H S M D, Barton Henry, Battersby J, Black J Frank, Battimac J P, Battimac J T, Baldwin John A, Bergen John, Beety John, Bell John C, Bartlett Wm, Blank Wm, Barrett Wm C, Barnard Wm R, Balch W O, Berry Wm, Barrett W C, Bathewick Wm, Beir M, Blakely Z, Bartlett mr, Barnes Levy H, Burge Chas W, Brewer Chas H, Broe Peter, Boardman Calvin J, Briggs Chas R, Bond C C B, Brophy Patrick, Bradley Peter H, Burns Dennis, Brock David T, Browne Edwd, Burns Richd, Burnam E H dr, Bagon Edgar F, Brittan Francis, Brown Fred H, Butler Frank, Bradley S P, Brownell S D, Bryson Thos, Brooks Thos H, Bryant G, Brook Thos, Brock Thos, Brown H T, Buckley Henry capt, Boyd Jas S, Breslan James C, Butterfield J, Brown James H, Brown J H 2, Bodle James B, Bull J J, Braun James D F, Bunnell John W, Bundage John, Brown John, Brennan John, Boorman John capt, Boughton John, Brown Wm, Burdon Wm, Burdick Wm, Bison Wm S, Buckley Wm, Brainard W A, Bryant W R, Byrne Michl, Browne M L, Burt A S, Briles B

C — Clarke L H, Chaill Walter, Chapman Wm, Clarke W A, Clay W H, Clay Wm, Corey John, Calahan John, Clague John E, Clippenger J A, Clifford James, Carroll James, Clark H B, Cassidy Hugh, Clagstone Henry, Cleveland Geo, Cady Thos P, Clapp F G, Casper Fred, Carter G S, Clarke F C, Carter E C, Campell E A, Cleveland D B, Campbell Patk, Clark C C, Clark Charley, Chase Chas, Clark Chas E, Clawson Frank, Cooney Mathew, Cole Michael, Cooper Wm, Curtis W F, Coe W W, Cory W D, Connolly Wm, Cunningham W, Coker Wm, Crawford Wm, Cooper W G, Crosby John, Cunningham J, Collins James, Cotton J J, Colton J W J, Collins J W, Conrad F, Corwin Horace, Cocking H, Coffin H H, Cook David

D — Dalgran mr, Dunning L W, Deconde Leal, Day Michael, Dillan Michael, DeWolf Jay &, Degulling James, Dignan Jno, Davis James N, Dresser G F S, Downey Peter, Dooley Peter, Deere Chas C, Dolan Patrick W, Devine Pat, Davis Henry, Dove Wm A, Dudley John B, Dudley John C, Dexter James, Dunlop Clark, Dockstader C, Dewey Adolphus, Durham & Hyde

E — Eaton L S, Ells Michael, Edwards Wm J, English John, Ellsworth J G, Eales J C capt

F — Fitzgerald Mich, Fisher Wm B, Fuller Wm, Foss Wm B, Flynn John, Fuller John G, Ford J, Ferrel Jas, Forrester J C, Fleet Henry, Fisher Geo J, Fitton Geo W, Furniss Ed 2, Fabian Robt, Foster E, Fry R, Foulke Ed, Freeman Robt, Fleming David, Fitzpatrick, Field David B, Flarty Patrick, Fullerton Chas, Fuller capt, Fisher Asahel, Flannery E, Fuller A Smith

G — Greely Mark, Greenhill Wm 2, Galusha Wm A, Goodwin W V, Gale Wesley, Green Wm, Galusha Wm, Goodenow Wm, Gibbons Wm, Gale W L, Gleason John M, Green John, Gomer Joseph, Gall John, Gibson John, Grogan John, Gremmel Jas D, Griswold H W, Gardner H D, Greenleaf H O, Garlock G E, Gorman George, Goodrich Geo W, Goss G W, Gray Sullivan, Gillett F C, Grace Edward, Gilmore E, Gillespie David, Gore Charles, Giddings Ang, Gloyd Byron V

H — Healy G P A, Hatch Thos C, Hall S R, Hewitt Geo, Hewitt Geo F, Hardin Thos, Hawkins Geo D, Harlam Thos E, Hartman Geo, Hager H M, Hamlin J A, Hendricks J D, Hartman Isaac, Harity James, Hemming J C, Hale J, Henderson Jas B, Hass Joseph 2, Harback John, Hancock John, Holley John J capt, Hart W H, Hand Wm, Hord Wm H, Hebard W C, Hendricks Wm W, Hasting mr, Hart L S, Henshaw Eugene, Healy Edward, Hart Elijah, Hazelton E H, Harman K H, Halligan Dan, Hayes Dennis, Hale D H, Haggard D D, Halnes Dearborn, Hayward Nath, Hancock O, Hale & Townley, Hogle A M, Hunt A D & co 2, Higby & Stevens, Higginbotham A J, Hickman Amos, Holdbrook Alb't, Hussey C G & co, Hoagland P L 2, Hill Charles, Hoyt Cyrus, Hubbard Daniel, Humphrey Dan'l, Hodgon Daniel, Hickey Richard, Hughes Edward, Hilliard S A, Holly S T, Hoole S D, Hyne L G, Howard Geo, Hickman Geo H, Hunt Timothy, Hodges Geo, Horne Thomas, Huson Geo B, Howe Thomas, Hoyt Geo, Hoggett Thos, Hughes Geo W, Higgins H J, Howard Jas M, Hyland James, Higgins James, Hutton James, Huntington J C, Hughes Jas Sam'l, Hutchins Jas C, Hyde J W, Hobbs J R, Hudson J J, Hixon John C, Hyland John, Hough John, Humes John, Hobbs John B, Hoyt John, Huntington John, Hunt Joseph, Hungate John, Holmes John, Hudson W J, Houlsby Wm T, Huston Wm T, Honohane Wm, Howes L H, Hunter Nick, Huntington L C, Holman L N, Hoffman A B

J — Jackman Moses A, Jenkens John, Jackson Joseph A, Jackson Geo, Jackson Thos, Jackson Allen, Jetes Louis, Jenneston H F, Jennines John B, Jones W B, Jones Jacob, Jones Henry, Jones Moses, Jones D E, Johnson John A, Johnson Jackson, Johnson J, Johnson S J, Johnson S R, Johnson Edmund, Judge F

K — Knowles A, Kitts Alexander, Kimball A, King Andrew, King Andrew P, Kennedy Philip, Kimball David, Kelly Daniel, Keath Edson, King F R, Kimball S, Knight Samuel H, Kingsley S W, Kinney Timothy, Kirtland Giles B, Keech George, Kline G T, King G W, Kelch Henry, Krepe James, Kraho Jas capt, Kerl J A, Keltie Joseph, Kehoe John, Kemp Joseph, Kean M B, Kelly Michael, Korr Louis, Kennan Luman

L — Loomis & Whitwells, Lally G W, Lamb P P, Lanpere C V, Lawrence Chas Whitman, Lewis Chas F, Lamsden Daniel, Lyman Rudolphus W, Little E, Lindsay F G, Lawrence S B, Lucas Samuel, Lunt Geo H, Leland Geo, Leckley J B & G, Leder G, Lee Henry, Leonard Hugh, Leffingwell H P, Labagh J P rev, Leslie James, Lord James, Lockey Isaac, Laward James B, Lyne Isiah dr, Lawrence J K, Lewis Joseph M, Little Wm, Luther Wm B 2, Liggate W H, Lusk Wm J, Long W H & co, Latty Wm W 2, Lindsay Wm, Lawton G N capt, Lanphear L C, Levy mr

M — Maynard A co, Marshall B B, Merrill N 4, Maher D, Merrill des L, Merithew D W, Mathews D H, Marston Roble D, Merriman Sam'l, Mandeville Stephen, Marshall Frank B, Manseur Geo, Manseur Geo B, Mansfield V W, McKinney A J, McLean Andrew, McGiffin August, McCloud C capt, McDermott P, McFargo Chas, McGuire Chas, McKindley Chas, McGuire Dennis, McDonald Daniel, McCormack R C, McIntyre S F, McGovern Fran, McKay Gilbert, McKee I W, McDermott G C, McCarthy Thos, McCullock Thos, McMillan Thos, McCoy Thos, McCutcheon Jdr, Mears H A, Mallory Henry, Massey J R, Mahon John, March John S, Mayers John, Moore Wm, Marsh Wm, Melvin Wm, Merrill H B, Mosley Martin, Meyer & Son, Miller Alex, Montrose Alex, Morgan B P, Murray Peter, McGovern John, McBride John, McClelland W W, McGrath Wm, McKay Wm, McGuire Mat, Magill M G, Magill John W, Magrand H, Mackey Thos, Mackway Edw, Morrison Albt A, Morris & Throop, Morse Ann M, Morse A O, Murphy B Frank, Moore Chas H 2, Morton Clark, Morgan P, Montgomery E T, Hunger C H, More Samuel, More Robt W, Machmore E, Miller Edmund, Morley F B capt 2, Morgan J, Morrison Hugh capt, Moulton H F, Michner Thos, McCrea A L, Moore Foote & co, Miller Andrew 2, Mills Geo H, Moody Seth G, Morton P capt, Milkey Henry, Miller Henry, Manser I D, Morris J G, Murphy Jas B, Murphy Jere, Morrison I M, Mullin James, Miner John capt, Moore John, Murray Wm H, More Lewis, Morrell Lyman, Miller Lewis

N — Noble L, Nelson M J, Newton W H, Nichols W T, Newcomb Jas F, Nagle James, Norman James, Nettling Jas W, Norton Henry, Nesson Henry, Newel H B, Neff Peter & sons, Newkirk Chas, Nevin Patrick, Newton H M, Nedd L P

O — Osborn M H, Oakley M rev, Owens John, Outhet J C, Olmstead H Jno, Orr Samuel, Orvill Chas T, Olcott James P, O'Connor Thos, O'Brien Michael, O'Day Fred, O'Donnell Peter, O'Neal Mathew, O'Neal John, O'Neal A D, O'Malley Thos, O'Mara Dennis 2, O'Shaughnessy 3, O'Sullivan Daniel

P — Peeler Myron H, Parkhust Lyman, Pettigrew R, Peck Loomis, Peck Michael, Pates Lester, Phelan Wm P, Pratt W O, Phelps Wm C, Parrish Wm, Parrott, Porte John, Patton John A, Paden John, Phillips J J, Perkins James, Perkins Jimmy, Packham Jas, Pitto Hiram, Phillips Henry, Penfold H D, Perry Henry H, Parker Hiram J, Perkins H H, Pasley George, Phelps G W, Pintar Thomas, Pressley Geo M, Parker Edwd T, Porter Geo R, Paul Frank, Peter Francis, Price E V, Perkins Edwin, Patterson E C, Pardon J J, Pornan Thos, Paleford Wm, Pierce Reuben B & co, Prindle D R, Phibbs John, Philbin Patrick, Parks Chapin, Pinckney C, Pepper Albert, Phelps O B, Peck Nathan L, Patton & Williams, Parsons A, Page Aron B

R — Rising & Hart, Rock A W, Rand N T, Rice Ira J, Robinson Alex capt, Rose A C, Rowe N R C, Ryan Patrick, Rust Phin capt, Rauweal Patrick, Rowland capt, Rexford Chas L, Rockwell C V, Reifsnider Chas, Richardson Edwards, Rice R, Rust Elijah C, Rogers Edwin, Rennington S S, Robinson W P, Roberts T D, Rohrer George, Ryan Thomas, Russell Geo D, Rosette Theo, Roberts George, Reifsnider Y, Robinson Henry, Rockwood W H, Raymond Jas, Reynolds Jas R, Robinson Jas, Ryan James, Robinson Jas D, Robb J H, Reese James C, Rigsby James, Redding J V, Ruggles J J, Reed John A, Russell J B F, Ranney John M, Reynolds Joe, Read Wm N, Range Wm, Rollesson W H, Richardson Wesley C, Roadnight W H, Rindge William, Reynolds Wm C

S — Simonds N & co, Sweeney A B, Smith Abel B, Smith A C 2, Spratt A, Stockwell Alnoo A, Sowler Oscar, Stewart Alex, Sowles Alden E, Stuckney Chas L, Stegart P, Sydney S, Stockfords C R, Smyth Patrick, Spring Christian, Sister Philander, Slout Charles T, Smith C P, Smith B W G, Stone Renslaer, Smith R N, Strachen D, Smith E W Heut, Sole Robert, Spenc Robert, Sweet E Delop, Smith Edward, Strother Geo C, Stallman F, Smith Smanel D, Sole Rawson, Summers Sam'l S, Smith S P, Stenger S S, Stewart John, Smith Rob, Slocum G W, Smith T A, Snow George H, Smith Thomas D, Spaulding T, Spencer George, Stern H D, Smith J Rice, Stone James, Slocomb J T, Stack J, Strong J M, Stoner John m d, Stier John, Sight John, Slocomb John, Southwell John, Stone John R, Smith Wm B, Stover Wm D, Smith W H 2, Streill Daniel, Soyer Louis M, Stow mr, Smith M S, Smith L H, Sealley A P R, Sherman D, Sheldon Edwin H, Sehand Ed M, Shipman Fred A 2, Sandford S M, Shute G S, Seales George W, Sheldon Geo W, Scott Geo M, Sanborn H W, Shuttleworth J 2, Short J S, Sexton Joseph M, Sheppard John J, Shephard W Jay 2, Sawyer L I, Shepard L H D

T — Thompson W W, Thomas John B, Torcle J F, Turnbull Thos L, Tepling Geo H, Thacker Geo W, Tilton G W, Thomas George, Taylor S A, Tenny M A, Tair Robert M, Thompson E W, Thompson F S 2, Tyler C S, Thomas Abner D, Taft Byram

V — Vorth & co, Vanata Ira, Vandercar Wm, Vocell M S, Vandercook D

W — Webber A F capt, Watson H R, Woodard & Wickoff, Wood Charles, Whitaker C A, White Cyrus, Wayland C C, Webb Charles, Walter Christian, Whitmire Chas, West F, Walker Richd B, Waggoner E H, Walker Saml J, Whitehouse F C, Weesley Thos, Whittle Thos V, Wall Thomas, Way George, Walker George, Whiteman V A, West H T, Whipple H E, Whiteman H A, Warner Hiram, Weaver Jas W, Webster J S, West James, White James, Walton Isaac, Watts John, Walsh John, Wakeman Jess H, Wall Joseph, Welsh William, Whitley W H, White Wm H, Whitney W J, Walsh Michael, Wolcott & co A, Wilson Saml M, Wilson E V, Whewell E E, Williams Edw H, Willard David E, Winslow Chas P, Woodbridge prof, Wilcox C, Wilber C D, Worthen A H, Wilde Barney, Wood & co G R, Woodward Sml C, Wright Henry, Wolcott H K, Woodcock T J, Wilson John W, Wills John H, Wilkins John, Wilson Wm, Williamson Wm, Wright William, Wilcox R, Willmorth mr, Wright Lake T, Wightman L A, Wing M H

Y — Young W B, Young Joshua F, Young D Clayton, Young Thomas

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SHACKFORD & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago. S. SHACKFORD. G. H. HOW.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. … 13 Kinzie street, Chicago. … F. W. ELLIS.

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 9 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. … RICE FAY. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

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Educational.

CHICAGO ACADEMY.—The seventh year of the Misses Lane & Baker's School for young ladies, will commence on Monday, Sept. 16th, 1861, at their rooms, No. 218 Wabash Avenue.

F. G. BERTEAU'S English, French, Boarding and Day School For Young Ladies, Nos. 109-113 Cass st., corner of Erie. The next term will begin on the 24th of September. For particulars, see prospectus, which may be obtained at the Institution.

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 83 Wabash avenue. Z. GROVER, Principal. The next term of this school, for young Ladies, will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Catalogues may be obtained by addressing the Principal, or by calling at the Seminary.

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Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership formed February 1st, 1860, between the undersigned, D. B. Cooke and E. B. Myers, doing business under the firm name of D. B. Cooke & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. … Chicago, Aug. 31st, 1861. D. B. COOKE. E. B. MYERS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the Produce Commission business, under the firm name of Morse & Yarwood. ALBERT MORSE. E. S. YARWOOD.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of DENSMORE & RICE, Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled up by BYRON RICE, who will continue the Commission business at the same place, and respectfully solicits a continuance of consignments and orders to the late firm. … Chicago, August 19th, 1861. … BYRON RICE.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. M. STINE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. … Chicago, August 1st 1861. J. M. STINE. MAX KRAMER.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS At the old stand, No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs, And solicits a continuance of their patronage.

Business Cards.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, MANUFACTURERS OF TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS, And dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS. Factory corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse 71 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. J. A. MITCHELL. LOUIS ZAHM.

HENRY WIGGERS, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in GOLD MOULDING, LOOKING GLASS, PICTURE, Oval and Ornamental Picture Frame Warehouse, 139 RANDOLPH STREET, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois. …

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, … Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper … All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest prices.

THE PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, Have authorized us to issue for them NON FORFEITURE POLICIES. … L. D. OLMSTED & CO. …

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD. … G. C. WHEELER, Gen. Ft. Ag't.

CLOTHING FOR CASH. … JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO., 500 BROADWAY, N.Y. ARE MANUFACTURING AND HAVE ON HAND, A FULL STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, —AT— LOW PRICES, TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS.

Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner, WHOLESALE GROCERS, 64—Lake Street—64, CORNER OF STATE, (Old Stand of Satterlee, Cook & Co.) CHICAGO, ILL. M. L. SATTERLEE. E. S. WELLS. S. FAULKNER.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue, Have in store a large stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere. We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the Rule, and CREDIT the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

1861. FALL TRADE. 1861. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 42 & 44—Lake Street—42 & 44. Dry Goods Jobbers, And Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, Hats and Caps, ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THAT IS NEW AND DESIRABLE IN EACH OF THE ABOVE LINES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT Eastern Jobbing Prices. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

78. CASH PRICES. 78. Wholesale and Retail. We are just opening a full line of Misses' and Ladies' SKIRTS, Which will be sold at very close prices for NET CASH. Also, a complete Stock of GERMAN WORSTEDS, Worsted Goods, Dress Braids, Dress Trimmings, including a large line of BLACK VELVET RIBBONS. A large Stock of Hosiery, Gloves, Under Garments, EMBROIDERIES, Crochet and Silk Braids, Pins, Tassels, Needles, Cords, Bindings. HAIR NETS, Crochet Cotton, Chenilles, Sewing Silk, Buttons, Button Moulds, &c., including a full line of Small Wares. Good Goods and Low Prices, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. ADDISON GRAVES. 78 LAKE STREET.

NEW CASH STORE. MARTIN BROS, No. 83 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois, (Tremont Block.) We have just opened a Large and Complete Stock of CLOTHING, Which we will sell AT LOWER PRICES Than ever offered in this market. TO WHOLESALE DEALERS We can offer EXTRA INDUCEMENTS, As we purchase a great portion of our Goods FOR CASH, AND MANUFACTURE EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW YORK. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble to show goods. MARTIN & BROS.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE. Established in 1844. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake Street, Chicago. Having received our Spring Stock, we offer At the very lowest market rates, … AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions at Factory prices. …

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut. ALSO, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

Coal.

COAL!—COAL!!—COAL!!!—The Scranton, Wilkesbarre … Coal Companies of Pennsylvania … PREPARED ANTHRACITE COALS … Corner of Madison and Market Streets … MINING PRICES. FREIGHT AND EXCHANGE ADDED. … ROBERT LAW. … Post Office Drawer …

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles …

THE LARGEST Wholesale and Retail DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF NEW YORK, IS THAT OF WM. M. ROSS & CO., 167 & 169 Lake Street, Chicago, ESTABLISHED IN 1854. They have now in store a Superb Stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods of every description, which they offer for CASH, at either Wholesale or Retail, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. The Latest Paris Novelties in SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, CLOAKS, LACES, and EMBROIDERIES, Now in stock and being received daily from Importers, Manufacturers and the Forced Auction Sales of New York and Boston. Buying and selling exclusively for CASH, we offer inducements to Cash Buyers, either Wholesale or Retail, not to be equalled in this market. Brown Sheeting, Brown and Bleached Shirting, Striped Shirtings, Bed Ticks, Batts and Prints by the Bale or Case, AT LOW PRICES, FOR NET CASH ONLY. Do not buy elsewhere until you see our stock. WM. M. ROSS & CO., Nos. 167 and 169 Lake street.

BOWEN BRO'S, 72, 74 & 76 Lake Street, ARE OPENING EVERY GRADE OF SEASONABLE GOODS, MAKING THEIR STOCK UNEQUALLED IN ATTRACTIONS. Buyers are invited to Examine. BOWEN BROTHERS, Jobbers, Dry Goods Crockers, &c.

REMOVAL. DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILL, Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES. We have removed nearly opposite our old stand to the commodious double store, Nos. 29 and 31 Lake Street, corner Wabash Avenue, where we shall be happy to receive our old customers, and any new ones who may be induced to call on us. We have now in store the LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES in this market, which we shall offer at prices that cannot fail to convince our Northwestern Merchants it will be for their interest to buy of us instead of going East. To close CASH BUYERS We would particularly recommend an examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Cheap for Cash. 1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO. 81 & 83....South Water Street....81 & 83. ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW A FULL STOCK OF GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR, To which they call the attention of the Trade. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

CONCESSION! PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave. Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION, So far as they can be effected by Low Prices. We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions, Unsurpassed for FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE. These are times for Actions rather than Words. …

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 63......LAKE STREET......63. We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES,— 6,000 boxes TIN PLATE, 5,000 bdls SHEET IRON, 500 " RUSSIA IRON, 200 " IMITATION RUSSIA, 25,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE, 200 casks SHEET ZINC, 10 tons PIG TIN, 10,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS, 10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES, 20 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS, 1,000 doz. AXES, 1,000 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS, 20 tons SAD IRONS. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake streets.

16 & 18.....LAKE STREET.....16 & 18. G. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS. Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our Stock of GROCERIES, Fish, Wooden Ware, DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18....STATE STREET....16 & 18.

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS. 1861........A Card........1861. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, 35........LAKE STREET, CHICAGO........35. Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to their very large, well assorted and seasonable stock … Prompt and careful attention given to orders. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, 30........LAKE STREET........30. …

BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE.—The undersigned have taken the store of No. 37 Lake Street, … C. W. LEE & CO.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, STATIONERS And Blank Book Manufacturers. Having the three departments of Paper Ruling, Printing and Binding, … ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE, … Office or Counting Room Outfit. JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.

GO TO STATIONERS' HALL, No. 140 Lake Street, Chicago, FOR BLANK BOOKS, Stationery, GOLD PENS, PRINTING, BOOK BINDING And every article required in the OFFICE OR COUNTING ROOM. ACCOUNT BOOKS, For every trade or business, made to order, single or in sets, of any desired style of Ruling, Printing or Binding, And of superior materials and workmanship, at short notice and LOW PRICES. F. MUNSON, MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 140 Lake street.

For Europe.

THE STEAMSHIP "GREAT EASTERN," JAMES KENNEDY, Commander, WILL SAIL FROM NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL, ON SATURDAY, October 5th Prox. RATES OF PASSAGE: FIRST CABIN.............$95 to $135, According to accommodation in State Rooms. Suites of first-class apartments for families by special agreement. Servants in attendance on passengers, and Children HALF PRICE. Thirty Cubic feet of Baggage FREE. THIRD CABIN..............$35 to $50, According to accommodation. Children under eight years, half fare; under twelve months, $3. Twenty Cubic feet of Baggage FREE. Freight will be taken on very Favorable Terms. Plans of the ship may be seen, Tickets issued, and all other information furnished on application personally or by mail to JAMES WARRACK, Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Chicago. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Consignees, New York.

THROUGH TICKETS TO EUROPE, —BY— STEAM OR SAIL. Apply to GREENEBAUM BROTHERS, the oldest house in this line in Chicago. Office, Marine Bank Building. … Sight drafts for £1 sterling, and upwards, at current rates.

FISHER, RICARDS & CO., Australia Shippers. Line of Clipper Ships, … apply to FISHER, RICARDS & CO., 54 Wall street (Tontine Buildings,) New York.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

HURLBUT'S GREAT TIGHT BARREL STAVE SAWING AND DRESSING MACHINE, PATENTED JULY 24, 1860. The greatest invention of the age.—[Cincinnati Commercial. A discovery of national importance.—[N.Y. Tribune. Deserving the highest praise in both construction and action.—[Scientific American. … HURLBUT BROTHERS & CO., Post Office Box 3645, Chicago, Illinois.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI, Fresco and Decorative Painters, 101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO. FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first-class residences. Also, the interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c., in Chicago, Illinois, and other States. We also give strict attention to the Graining of Wood and Marbles, … JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington st.

Miscellaneous.

$30 AND $35 EACH.— UNION SEWING MACHINES. The improved DOUBLE-THREADED UNION MACHINE, elegantly finished with silver plate, stands UNION SEWING MACHINES. with drawers, and a Hemmer, all complete, are now offered at the extremely low price of $30—on plain UNION SEWING MACHINES. stand, $30 each. The reputation already established for these Machines will be greatly increased by the UNION SEWING MACHINES. valuable improvements recently adopted. No family, seamstress or tailor should fail to send in their orders UNION SEWING MACHINES. when such a machine can be had at such a low price. A liberal discount will be given agents wishing to engage in their sale. UNION SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Office 40 Franklin-st., Chicago. Address J. A. HANCK, Agent for the Northwestern States. Post-Office Box 1361, Chicago. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, or call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO., No. 44 Water Street, New York, OFFER FOR SALE, FROM UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co., … of various vintages, dark and pale, in halves, quarters and eighths. ROCHELLE BRANDIES—… J. P. Kellogg & Co. and other brands, dark and pale, in the usual packages. HOLLAND GIN—J. P. Kellogg & Co.'s, Schiedam, and Wee Drop, … RUM—St. Croix and Jamaica … WHISKEY— … WINE—Port, Sherry, Madeira, … OIL—Fine Bordeaux Table, in cases and baskets.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of Rupture cured by the Hard Rubber Truss. …
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS. …
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RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS. …

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. AND WESTERN EXPRESS. 1861. THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY … NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS. … 130 Canal Boats. … THE WESTERN EXPRESS. … The Upper Lake Line Daily. W. T. Co. Steamers. N. C. & C. Line Steamers. TONAWANDA, FOUNTAIN CITY, FREE STATE, WENONA, MOHAWK, MENDOTA, PLYMOUTH, EVERGREEN CITY, NEPTUNE, GALENA, MAYFLOWER, CHICAGO. Leaving the dock at Erie Depot, foot of Michigan street, every evening … CONSIGNEES: BOND & SPENCER, Cleveland, Ohio. DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio. … DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis. KENOSHA PIER COMPANY, Kenosha, Wis. W. E. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill. J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis. RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents, Foot of State street, Chicago.

1861. 1861. THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO. Will during the present season, run their line of FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS Regularly between Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes, FORMING A DAILY LINE, For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and TRI-WEEKLY LINE, To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate ports. … AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES: …

1861. TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE. Chicago, Port Sarnia AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY LINE. Reliable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds via this route by first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels Daily from Chicago to Sarnia, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY From Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels Daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal, and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce. The first-class Screw Steamers "ALLEGHANY," Capt. Boynton, AND "UNION," Capt. Cooper, Run in this line. One of these Steamers will leave the dock of A. E. GOODRICH every TUESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENING FOR SARNIA. Prompt despatch given to every description of freight destined for the Canadas, or any of the Eastern States. Time and Insurance will be saved by this than by any other Line. As the entire distance via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved. … For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, … A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

California and Pike's Peak.

PONY EXPRESS. Ten Days TO SAN FRANCISCO. LETTERS will be received at the office of the United States Express Company, CORNER OF CLARK AND LAKE STREETS, (130 Lake and 39 Clark streets,) Which will be forwarded to connect with the Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 11 P. M. TELEGRAMS … EXPRESS CHARGES: … H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

JONES & CARTWRIGHT. PIKE'S PEAK TRANSPORTATION LINE FROM LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, TO DENVER AND MOUNTAIN CITY. In connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company who are prepared to give through Bills of Lading from Chicago to Denver City and Mountain City. … DENVER CITY AND THE GOLD REGION. … Transport any Amount of Freight THAT MAY OFFER, From One Thousand to Five Thousand Tons. … 20TH DAY OF APRIL … JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER, SHIP CHANDLER And Sail Maker, Have constantly for sale at the lowest prices Manilla Rope, Pitch, Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Tar, Lath Rope, Oakum, Blocks, Spun Yarn. SAILS, TENTS, TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, &c., &c. … 243 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. 243. GEO. F. FOSTER.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, … [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, … [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook.—Superior Court of Chicago. … [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, … [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, his wife, … [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Public notice is hereby given … [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of … [illegible]

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. … [illegible]

ESTATE OF ROBERT PAT… [illegible]

ESTATE OF WILLIAM KAM… [illegible]

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE. … [illegible]

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE. … [illegible]

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS … [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,
Office, No. 51 Clark street.

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1863.

Proclamation by the President of the United States.

Whereas, A joint Committee of both Houses of Congress, duly appointed and acting as such, has reported to the President that the people of the State of Florida, in pursuance of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1863, and the laws and proclamations which have been made in pursuance thereof, have given the requisite evidence of their loyalty, and have established a State Government which is republican, and which ought to be recognized, and that the Constitution thereof has been framed by a convention of delegates elected by the loyal people of said State, and that the said Constitution is republican, and adapted to the circumstances of the people, and when submitted to the said loyal people for their adoption, will be ratified by them; and

Whereas, The said Committee have further reported that the said Constitution ought to be recognized by the President, and that the said State Government, when organized according to the said Constitution, ought to be recognized, and that the said State, when so organized, ought to be entitled to the benefits of the guarantees and protection of the United States, and of the other provisions of the said Proclamation and laws in relation to the States lately in rebellion